



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

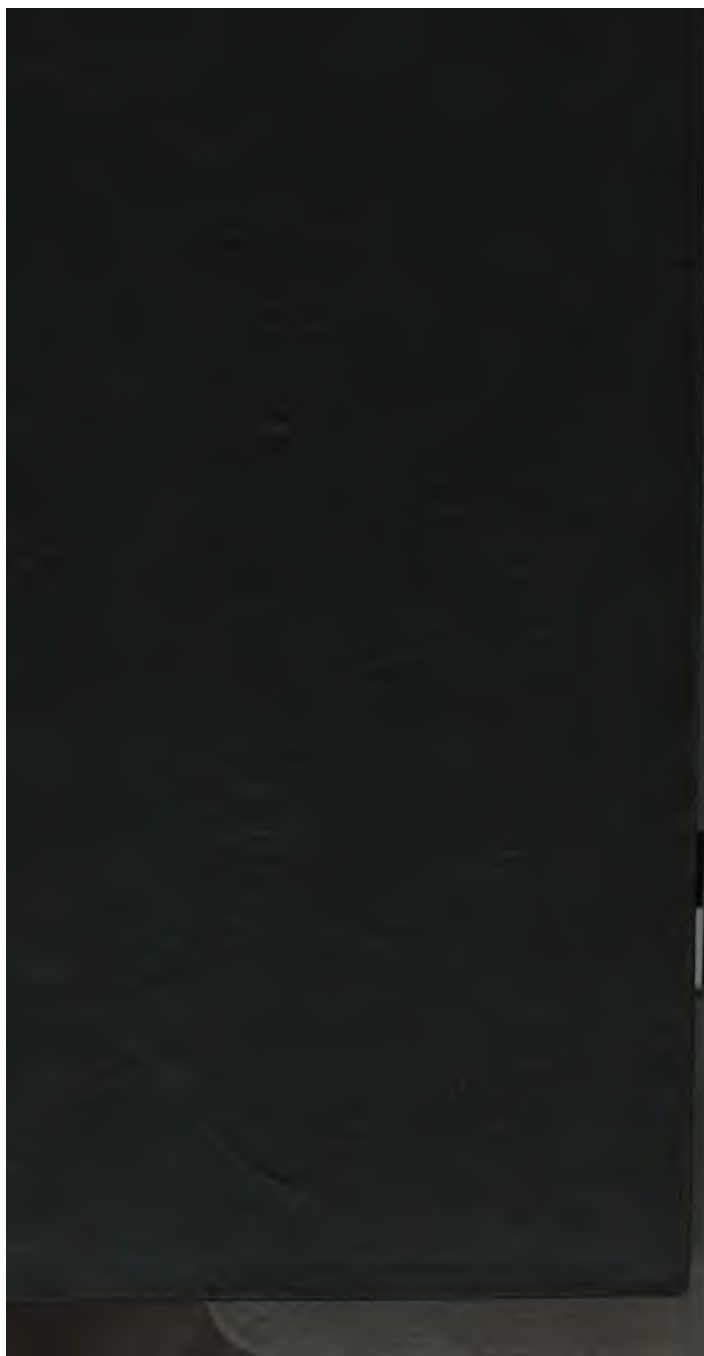
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

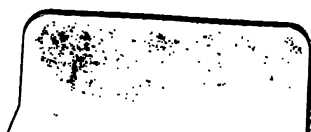
- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

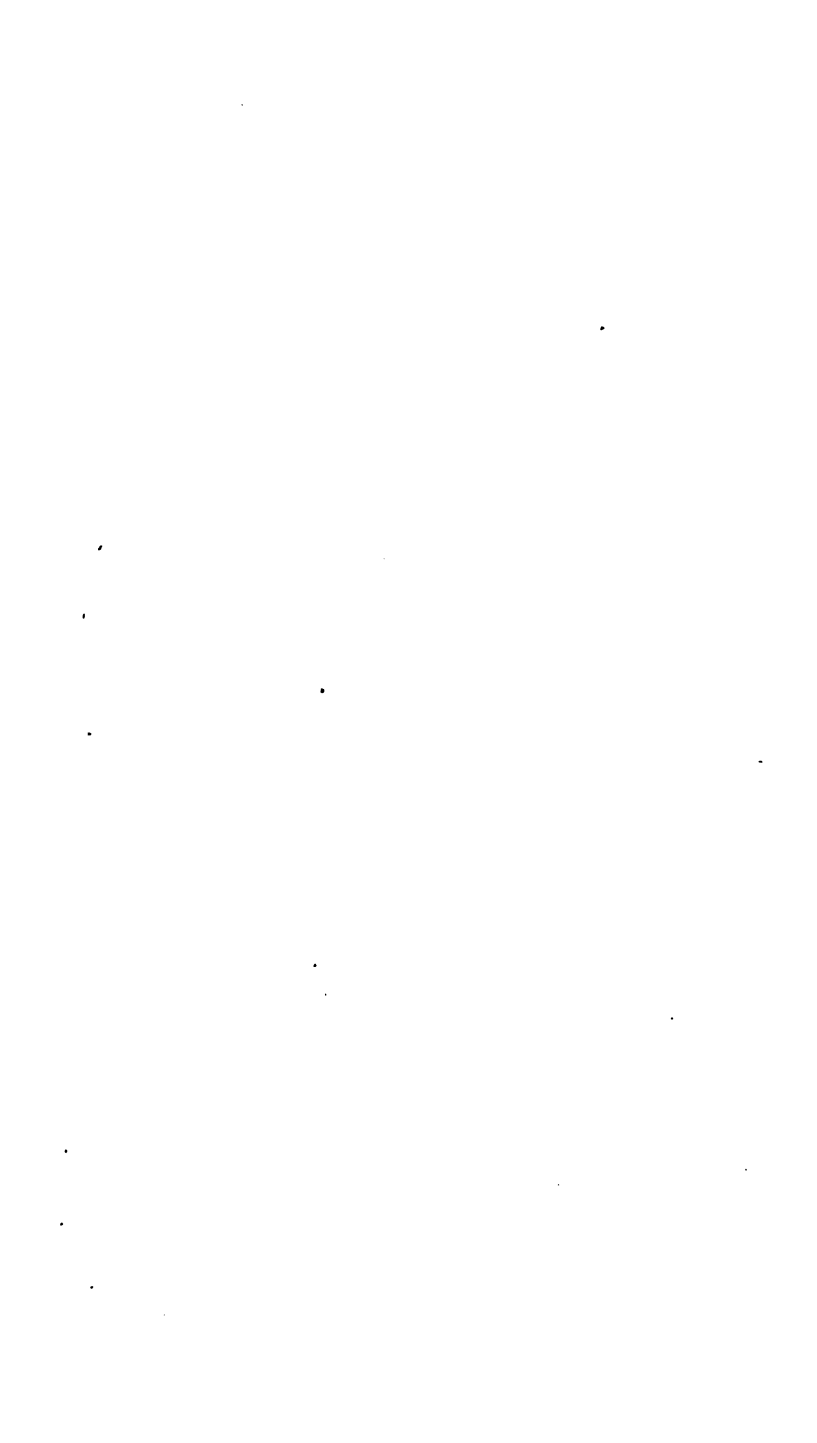
About Google Book Search

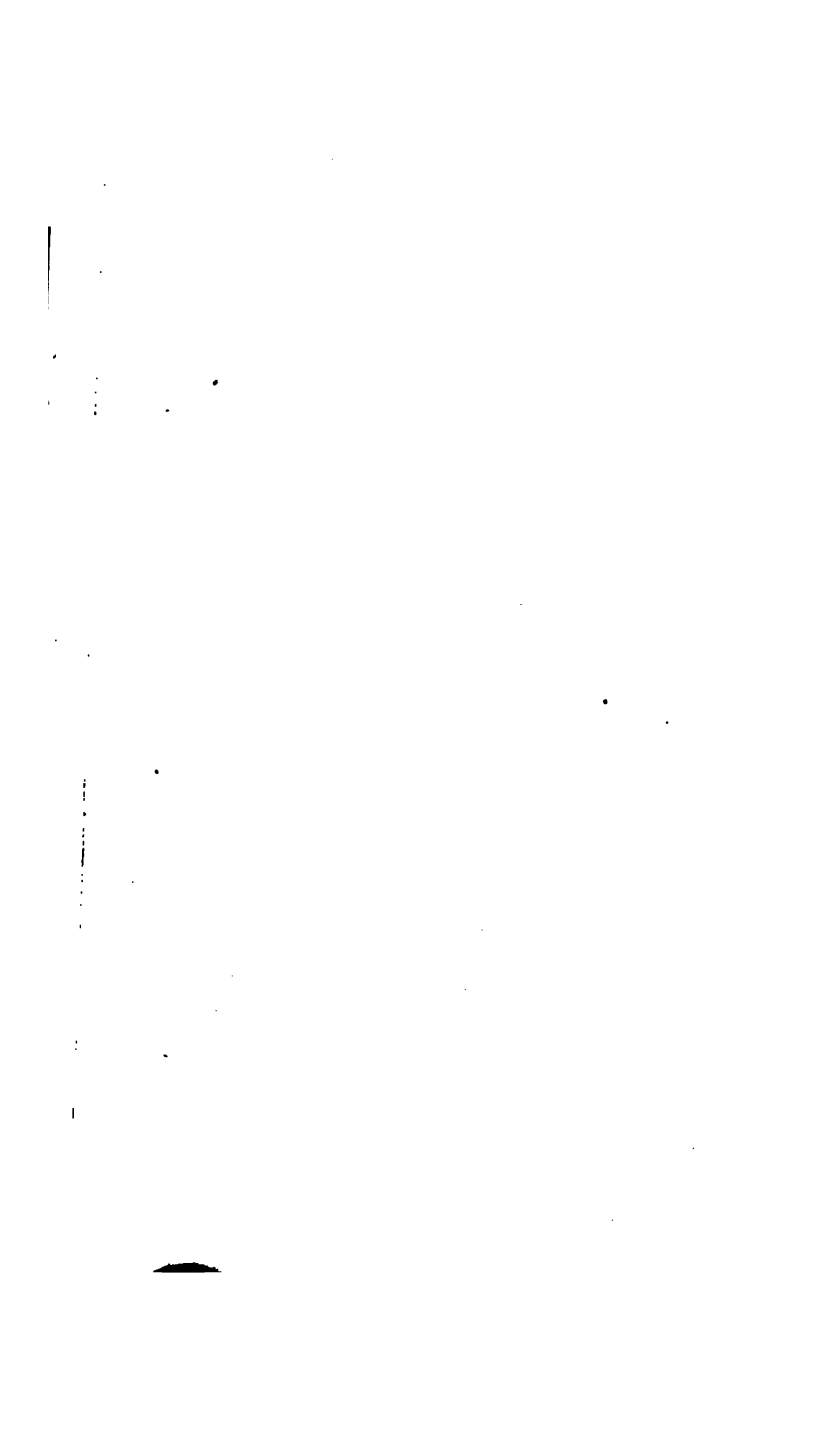
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



43. 283.







THE

GRANDEUR OF THE LAW.

100

THE
GRANDEUR OF THE LAW;
OR THE
Legal Peers of England :
WITH
SKETCHES
OF THEIR
PROFESSIONAL CAREER.

BY
EDWARD FOSS, Esq., F.S.A.

LONDON :
EDMUND SPETTIGUE,
LAW BOOKSELLER, 67, CHANCERY LANE.

1843.



R. SPETTIGUE PRINTER, 67, CHANCERY LANE.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
PREFACE - - -	vii.
I.—Peers who, or whose ancestors have filled the	
Judicial Seat in England - -	1 to 193
Dukes - - -	1
Marquesses - - -	15
Earls - - -	33
Viscount - - -	117
Barons - - -	119
II.—Legal Peers who, or whose ancestors, have not	
filled the Judicial Seat in England -	195 to 202
Barons - - -	195
Summary - - -	203
Chronological List - - -	205
Alphabetical List - - -	217
Index - - -	225



PREFACE.

Few fathers have devoted their sons to the study of the law, without a latent hope, and perhaps a more confident expectation than would bear expression, that they would attain the highest honours of the Profession: and still fewer sons have commenced their legal career, without forming a sanguine prospect of a brilliant termination. Indeed, it will not be too much to say, that, even in maturer years, the unsuccessful barrister, pondering in his solitary chamber over his infrequent briefs, which come "like angels' visits, few, and far between," can scarcely refrain, in his day-dream, from picturing a more prosperous futurity, in which he sees himself dressed in the ermine, and seated on the bench.

These ambitious anticipations, though necessarily doomed to frequent disappointment, are not to be ridiculed or discouraged; for the aspirations of the active mind often produce the excellence which leads to distinction: and it is one of the glories of this country, that, unlike other lands where nobility is never conferred out of a certain grade, there is no position, however humble,—no individual, however obscure,—excluded from competing for the honours and emoluments of the State. If his talents are prominently exhibited, if his learning is extensive, and his integrity and honour are unquestionable, all remembrance of what his ancestors were, is lost in the contemplation of what he is. It has been no uncommon occurrence, that the son of the most ignoble parent has been raised to the peerage, and by his own character and attainments has graced the dignity.

It will not, therefore, it is presumed, be deemed an uninteresting inquiry, not only to those who

are connected with the law, but to those also who are proud of their country, to trace among the present members of the House of Peers, the number of those, by whom, or by whose ancestors, the Judicial Seat in England has been filled. It may, perhaps, also, not be without its effect in exciting the industrious scholar to a prosecution of his labours, by exalting the study in which he is engaged, and by exhibiting to his view, as a possible reward for his perseverance, an object of legitimate ambition.

The following sketches are the result of such an investigation. Most of them appeared, during the last year, in the pages of that useful periodical, the *LEGAL OBSERVER*, conducted under the able Editorship of Mr. Robert Maugham, Secretary to the Incorporated Law Society. It has been suggested, that the interest attached to them is not confined to the legal readers of that work ; but that others will derive entertainment from the perusal, and will con-

sider it an historical and political curiosity, that so large a proportion of the nobility of this country should have owed, directly or indirectly, to the profession of the law, their elevation to the peerage. In submission to this opinion, the author now ventures to offer these sketches to the public in a collected form ; with an earnest protest, however, that his notices of the illustrious individuals, who are recorded, may not be considered as aiming at the character of biography, but as intended to be confined, solely, to such particulars of their career, as would justify the introduction of their names into the position in which they are placed ; and may be looked upon rather as leading to, than satisfying, inquiry.

The sketches have indeed been written as a relaxation from the weightier labours of a larger work, in which the Author has for many years been engaged, and which is considerably advanced. In that he hopes to be able to give some account of every Judge who has sat upon the

Bench, from the time of William the Conqueror, and to collect together many of those incidents connected with the administration of the law, which, though not weighty enough to be solemnly recorded in the reports of the time, are dispersed over various documents, and are curious both to the antiquary and the modern professor, as illustrative of the history of past periods, and explanatory of modern customs.

The first title of this book is taken from an old work, having a similar object, published in the year 1684. Mr. H. Philipps was its author, but, beyond a mere catalogue of names, he furnished no other particulars of the legal ancestor than the office which he filled, and the period in which he flourished.

The plan of this work does not extend beyond English lawyers; and it was originally confined to those who had arrived at judicial honours in this country. But finding that there were some

peers who, though they had held legal offices here, had never been seated on the English Bench, an account of them has been given in the concluding pages.

A chronological, and an alphabetical, list of the judicial personages noticed, together with an index to the Peerages introduced, have been added; and it is hoped that the reader will find them convenient and useful.

E. F.

Streatham,
February 6, 1843.

THE
GRANDEUR OF THE LAW.

Dukes.

1. HENRY CHARLES HOWARD, DUKE OF NORFOLK, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, Earl of Arundel, Surrey and Norfolk; Baron Fitz-alan, Clun and Oswaldestre, and Maltravers; Premier Duke, Earl and Baron of England; next the blood royal.

THE family of the Premier English Duke owes its aggrandisement to the profession of the law, and deduces its origin from SIR WILLIAM HOWARD, a Judge in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II.

The father and grandfather of Sir William Howard, according to the late Mr. Howard of Corby's Memorials of the family, were resident, in

the reign of Henry III., at Terrington and Wighenham, near Lynn, in Norfolk. They appear to have been private gentlemen of small estate, living at home, intermarrying with their neighbours, and witnessing each other's deeds of conveyance and contracts.

Sir William Howard (or Haward, as the name was sometimes spelled) is first mentioned in Dugdale's *Chronica Series*, as one of the eight special Justices, who were assigned in 21 Edward I. (1293) to take assizes throughout the realm, in aid of the Judges of both Benches, and of the Justices Itinerant. The district to which he was appointed comprehended the counties of York, Northumberland, Westmorland, Cumberland, Lancaster, Nottingham, and Derby. In 25 Edward I. (1297) he was appointed one of the Judges of the Common Bench, and so continued during the remainder of that king's reign. On the accession of Edward II. (1307) his appointment was renewed; and he continued to exercise his judicial functions until his death, which occurred in the following year. He was probably buried at East Winch, near Lynn, in a chapel built by himself adjoining the church there, which is now entirely ruined.

Collins, in his Peerage, calls him Chief Justice of England; but there does not seem to be any authority for thus distinguishing him, except that he is so described under his portrait in the window of the church at Long Melford, in Suffolk. This window, however, not having been placed there earlier than the reign of Henry IV., cannot, without other evidence, be accepted as proof of such a fact.

His reputation and success in his profession enabled him gradually to augment his paternal estate, by purchases in East Winch, Wiggenshall, and other neighbouring townships; so that the family rose into greater consequence and notice.

He married twice. His first wife was the daughter of Sir Robert Ufford, the ancestor of the family, which afterwards became Earls of Suffolk. By her he had no issue. His second wife was Alice, the daughter of Sir Edmund de Fitton or Phitton, of Fitton, in Wiggenshall, St. Germans, which she afterwards inherited. By her he had two sons; from the elder of whom, Sir John Howard, Gentleman of the Bedchamber, Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, from the 12th to the 15th Edward II., Governor of Norwich Castle, and Commissioner of Array in Norfolk, in regular descent,

came John Howard, the first Duke of Norfolk of that family, who was advanced to that dignity in 1483, by Richard III.

See also the Earls of Suffolk and Berkshire, of Carlisle, and of Effingham ; and Lord Howard de Walden.

2. WILLIAM SPENCER - CAVENDISH,
DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, Marquess of
Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Baron Clif-
ford, and Baron Cavendish of Hardwick.

THIS amiable nobleman is descended from SIR JOHN DE CAVENDISH, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II.

The original name of the family was Gernon, who were persons of property and note in the counties of Norfolk and Essex.* The name of

* There are two Justices Itinerant in the reigns of Henry II. and Henry III., called Adam de Gernemue and Ralph Gernum, which I have reason to believe are the same name ; but whether of this family I am uncertain.

Cavendish was taken in consequence of the acquisition of the Lordship of Cavendish-Overhall, in Suffolk. But whether this manor was obtained by the marriage of the Chief Justice with Alice, daughter and heir of John de Odyneles, or by that of Roger de Gernon his father, with the heiress of John de Fotton, Lord of Cavendish, has been disputed.

Dugdale gives the name of John de Cavendish, as Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 39 Edward III. (1365-6) : but in 45 Edward III. (1371), he is mentioned as a Judge of the Common Pleas ; and in the next year (1372), he appears to be again appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in which capacity he opened the Parliament in October 1372, in November 1373, in February 1376, and again in October 1378, 2 Richard II., his patent having been renewed on the accession of that king, with a grant of 100 marks per annum. It may be doubted, therefore, whether there is not some error as to his having filled the superior office in 39 Edward III. (1365).

In 4 Richard II. he was elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. Soon after the insurrection of Wat Tyler, who was killed in Smithfield by the hand of John Cavendish, the Judge's

son, the people rose in various parts of the kingdom, and the Norfolk and Suffolk men, under the conduct of Jack Straw, committed excessive devastations. They proceeded in a body of nearly 50,000 persons to Sir John's mansion at Cavendish, which they plundered and burnt. They dragged the venerable Judge into the marketplace at Bury St. Edmunds, and there beheaded him (1382), and fixed his head on the pillory.

By his wife Alice, he had a daughter and two sons ; from one of whom, John, (who killed Wat Tyler) lineally descended Sir William Cavendish, who was Gentleman Usher to Cardinal Wolsey. His son William was ennobled, being by James I. created, first, Baron Cavendish, and afterwards, Earl of Devonshire. The Dukedom was added by William and Mary, in 1694.

A second Dukedom, that of Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, which is now extinct, was derived from the same origin.

See also the Earl of Burlington.

[MANNERS, DUKE OF RUTLAND.]

ALTHOUGH the noble family of Manners is not descended from any lawyer, it is curious that John Manners, the eighth Earl of Rutland, and father of the first Duke of Rutland, (so created in 1703,) was one of the Commissioners appointed by the Parliament in November 1643, to execute the office of Lord Chancellor. It appears, however, both from Clarendon and Whitelock, that the Earl modestly desired to be excused, as not understanding the law nor the oath to be taken.

3. WILLIAM MONTAGU, DUKE OF MANCHESTER, Earl of Manchester, Viscount Mandeville, and Baron Montagu of Kimbolton.

THE ancestors of this nobleman were SIR EDWARD MONTAGU, Lord Chief Justice of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas in the reign of Henry VIII., and holding the latter office under

Edward VI; and his grandson, SIR HENRY MONTAGU, who was Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in the reign of James I.

The family of Montacute is very ancient, the first of the name in England coming over with the Conqueror. Thomas Montagu, (the father of Sir Edward,) who was buried at Hemington, in Northamptonshire, in 1517, is supposed to have been a younger branch of this family, the elder branch of which were anciently Earls of Salisbury, a title which became extinct in that family in 1428.

Sir Edward's mother was Agnes, daughter of William Dudley of Clopton, in Northamptonshire, Esq.: and she had issue two sons, of whom Sir Edward was the youngest. He was born at Brigstock, in Northamptonshire, and studied the law in the Middle Temple, where he was Autumn Reader in 1524, and Double Reader in 1531, being then called to the degree of Serjeant-at-law. Ten other serjeants were at the same time elected, and the feast which they gave on the occasion at Ely House, and which is described in Stow's Survey of London, was honoured with the company of the King and Queen, and the whole court. It lasted five days, and was so magnificent, that it is said to have wanted little of the splendour of the banquet

at a coronation. In 29 Henry VIII. (October 16th, 1537,) he was appointed King's serjeant; and on the 21st January, 1539, he was advanced to the office of Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

It appears from a family MS., cited in Collins's Peerage, that he was Speaker of the House of Commons; and that, on a bill for a subsidy not passing, he was sent for by the King, who said to him, "Ho! will they not let my bill pass?" And laying his hand on the head of the Speaker (kneeling before him), added, "Get my bill to pass by such a time to-morrow, or else by such a time, this head of your's shall be off." Henry VIII. was not a man to break his word, and Sir Edward of course took care that neither he nor the Commons should be deprived of a head.

Having resigned the office of Chief Justice of the King's Bench, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas on November 6, 1545, and presided in that court during the whole of the reign of Edward VI.

Shortly before the death of that monarch, he was compelled, most reluctantly and under threats of the Duke of Northumberland, to assist in drawing, and to sign, the deed or will by which King Edward altered the order of succession in favour

of Lady Jane Grey. For this act he was imprisoned in the Tower ; but his name (with fifteen others) being struck out of the list of twenty-seven prisoners left for trial, he was released from confinement. Queen Mary no doubt became acquainted with his resistance in the first instance, and his compulsion at the time. His own account of the transaction, which he shortly afterwards drew up, may be seen in Fuller's Church History, vol. ii. p. 369. Being then, however, as he acknowledges, "a weak old man," he was removed from his office of Chief Justice in the following September (1553), and retired to his mansion at Boughton, in Northamptonshire. He died on Feb. 10, 1556-7, and was buried at Hemington ; and by his will, dated in the previous year, it appears that he had numerous manors and estates in the counties of Northampton, Leicester, Bedford, and Huntingdon.

He was thrice married. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William Lane, of Orlingbury, Northamptonshire, Esq., by whom he had three sons (who died young) and three daughters. His second wife was daughter of George Kirkham of Warmington, Northamptonshire, Esq., by whom he had no issue. And his third wife was Hellen, daughter of John Roper, of Eltham, in

Kent, Attorney General to Henry VIII., and by her he had five sons and six daughters.

The eldest of these five sons was Edward, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Harrington, of Exton, Rutland. From their eldest son Edward, descended the Dukes of Montagu, a title now extinct ; and their third son was Sir Henry Montagu, first Earl of Manchester.

SIR HENRY MONTAGU was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, and then became a student in the Middle Temple, where he was Autumn Reader, 4 James I.

In 1601, he was M.P. for Higham Ferrers, and in that Parliament rebuked Mr. Serjeant Hele for asserting, on a motion for supply, that the Queen had as much right to our lands and goods as to any revenue of the Crown. In King James's first Parliament, March 1604, he was M. P. for London (having been shortly before elected Recorder of the City, and knighted), and took a prominent lead in all the important debates ; being the first named in a committee to review the statutes of the kingdom, and one of another committee to manage a conference with the Lords concerning the taking away of the Court of Wards.

On February 4th, 1611, he was called to the

degree of the coif; seven days after which he was created King's Serjeant; and in the following May he is mentioned as counsel on the trials of the Earl and Countess of Somerset. On the removal of Sir Edward Coke, in 1616, he was, on November 16th, constituted Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench; on which occasion Lord Chancellor Ellesmere addressed him in the terms recorded in Moore's Reports, 828; and his splendid procession to Westminster is described by Dugdale in his *Origines Juridiciales*, p. 98. He continued in this office until 18 James I, (1620) when, on December 14th, he was made Lord Treasurer of England. Although it was said he had paid 20,000*l.* for the office, he did not retain it quite a year; Sir Lionel Cranfield, afterwards Earl of Middlesex, who had married a niece of the Duke of Buckingham, being appointed in his place on October 13th, 1621.

Sir Henry was raised to the Peerage on December 19th, 1620, by the title of Lord Montagu of Kimbolton, in the county of Huntingdon, and Viscount Mandevil, and was made Lord President of the Council. Under this title, he was named the first Commissioner of the Great Seal, on the disgrace of Lord Chancellor Bacon, in Jan-

uary or May 1621 (for the authorities differ) ; so that he must have held the office of President for some months before he was discharged from that of Treasurer. He remained Lord Commissioner until Bishop Williams was made Lord Keeper on July 10th, 1621.

He continued Lord President under Charles 1, who, on February 5th, 1626, created him Earl of Manchester, with high commendations in the preamble of his patent. In 1627, he was made Lord Privy Seal, and retained the office till his death, which occurred on November 7th, 1642, at nearly eighty years of age ; having maintained, during those difficult times, a good general reputation and credit with the whole nation, and being always looked upon as full of integrity and zeal for the Protestant religion, and of unquestionable loyalty to the King. He was buried at Kimbolton.

He, as well as his grandfather, married three wives. The first was Catherine, the daughter of Sir William Spencer, of Yarnton, Oxfordshire, by whom he had four sons and three daughters : the second was Anne, daughter and heir of William Wincot of Langham, Suffolk, Esquire, and widow of Sir Leonard Halliday, Lord Mayor of London ; by whom he had no issue : and his third wife was

Margaret, daughter of John Crouch, of Cornbury, Hertfordshire, Esquire, and Widow of John Hare, Esquire, of Totteridge, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

He was succeeded in his honours by Edward, his eldest son by his first wife, who, in June, 1643, was appointed by the Parliament one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal ; and distinguished himself greatly as a commander, in various actions against the king's forces. Cromwell, however, bringing charges against him, he was no longer employed ; and horrified and disgusted with the murder of the king, he retired from Parliament, till the meeting on April 25th, 1660, when the peers voted the restoration of Charles II. At this meeting he was appointed Speaker, and on May 5th was declared First Commissioner of the Great Seal, which he held till the return of the King, to whom, on the part of the peers, he made an address of congratulation. After being honoured with the Garter, and filling the office of Lord Chamberlain, he died on May 5th, 1671.

His grandson Charles, the fourth Earl, was created Duke of Manchester by George I., on April 30th, 1719.

See also the Earl of Sandwich, and Lord Montague of Boughton.

Marquesses.

1. CHARLES INGOLDESBY PAULETT,
MARQUESS OF WINCHESTER, Earl of
Wiltshire, and Baron St. John of Basing :
Premier Marquess of England.

THE law puts in a double claim to this title : one of the Marquess's ancestors having been Serjeant at Law in the reign of Henry V. ; and another (the first marquess), Keeper of the Great Seal under Edward VI.

The lordship of Pawlett is near Bridgewater, in Somersetshire ; and the name is supposed to have been first assumed by Hercules, Lord of Tournon in Picardy, who came into England in the reign of Henry II., and who was lord of this manor. His successors were men of estate and condition during several of the succeeding reigns. One of these, Sir John Paulet, of Paulet, and of Gotehurst in Somersetshire, flourished under Richard II., and left two sons, viz. : Sir Thomas Paulet, from whom the present Earl Paulet is descended ; and

William, who was called to the degree of a Serjeant at Law in 1416, (claus. 3 Henry V., m. 20) and described himself of Melcomb Paulet, in Somersetshire.

William's son, Sir John, married the granddaughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Poynings, Lord St. John of Basing; and their great grandson, Sir William, was the Lord Keeper.

SIR WILLIAM PAULET held successively the offices of Comptroller and Treasurer of the household, and Master of the Wards, under Henry VIII, who advanced him, by patent, dated 9th March, 1538-9, to the dignity of a baron, by the title of Lord St. John of Basing, and on April 23, 1542, added the Order of the Garter. That king appointed him one of the executors of his will, and he consequently became one of the Council of his successor, Edward VI., of which he was appointed the President. He also held the office of Lord Great Master of the Household, in which he is noticed by Stow (London, p. 74) as having many retainers, and distributing great charity.

On the 29th June, 1547, the Great Seal was delivered to him (Pat. 1 Edw. 6, p. 4) and he held it until Richard Lord Rich was appointed Lord Chancellor on the 30th of the following Novem-

ber, a space of only four months, and those principally in the vacation; so that he had little opportunity of exhibiting his capacity as a Judge.

On January 19, 1549-50, he was created Earl of Wiltshire, and on Feb. 3, was appointed Lord High Treasurer; in which office he continued under Queens Mary and Elizabeth. On October 12th, 1551, King Edward added the marquisate of Winchester to his titles.

He lived to the 97th year of his age, and died on the 10th of March, 1571-2, at Basing, Hants, a magnificent mansion erected by him.

No one can doubt the abilities of a man, who could obtain and preserve the confidence of four sovereigns, in such perilous times; though many will be satisfied with his own solution of the difficulty, that he did it "by being a willow, and not an oak."

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Capel, Lord Mayor of London; and by her he had four sons and four daughters.

The sixth marquess, on April 9, 1689, was created Duke of Bolton, which title became extinct after a succession of six dukes, by the death of Harry, Duke of Bolton, on December 25, 1794, without male issue; but the marquisate survived

in the father of the present Marquess, the great-grandson of the fourth Marquess's second son, Lord Henry Paulet.

See also Lord Bolton.

2. GEORGE FERRARS TOWNSHEND,
MARQUESS TOWNSHEND, Earl of Leicester, Viscount Townshend of Rainham, Baron de Ferrars of Chartley, Compton, Townshend of Lynn, and a Baronet.

SIR ROGER TOWNSHEND, a judge of the Common Pleas in the reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII., is the ancestor of the present Marquess.

The name of Townshend was assumed by Lodovic, a Norman, who came into England in the reign of Henry I., and by marriage became possessed of the Manor of Havile in Rainham, in Norfolk, where the family has continued ever since to reside.

Roger, the sixth in descent from him, was the only son of John, who died the 4th Oct. 1445, and Joan, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Lunsford, of Rumford in Essex, and Battle in Sussex.

He studied the Law at Lincoln's Inn, where he was Lent Reader, 8 Edward IV., and Double Reader 14 Edward IV. In the 12 Edward IV. he was M.P. for Calne in Wiltshire. In October, 1477, he was called to the degree of the Coif (Claus. 17, Edw. IV.,) and the day after the accession of Richard III. was appointed King's Serjeant. In 2 Richard III., he was constituted one of the judges of the Common Pleas, in which office he was continued by Henry VII., from whom he received the honour of Knighthood. He died in 1439, and was buried in the chapel of St. Catharine, in the church of St. Mary, Raynham, where his tomb now exists, but with no inscription.

By his marriage with Anne, the daughter and co-heir of Sir William de Brewse, of Wenham, Suffolk, Knt., he acquired considerable property, and had six sons and four daughters.

His eldest son, Sir Roger Townshend, having died without issue, his second son, John, became the head of the family. The fourth in descent from him, Sir Roger, was created a Baronet, April 16th, 1617, whose second son, Sir Horatio, (the eldest dying an infant) assisted in the restoration of Charles II., and was raised by that monarch to the peerage, April 20th, 1661, with the title of

Baron Townshend, of Lynn Regis. He was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Townshend, of Raynham, Dec. 11, 1682, and George III. added the Earldom of Leicester, 18th May, 1784, and the Marquisate, Oct. 27, 1787.

See also Viscount Sydney, and Lord Bayning.

3. JAMES BROWNLOW WILLIAM GASCOIGN CECIL, MARQUESS AND EARL OF SALISBURY, Viscount Cranbourn, and Baron Cecil of Essendon.

THE founder of the fortunes of the family of Cecil was that great statesman SIR WILLIAM CECIL, Lord Burleigh, Lord High Treasurer to Queen Elizabeth. The right to insert his name in this catalogue arises from his having, on two occasions during this Queen's reign, held the office of first Lord Commissioner of the Great Seal.

Of an ancient family in Herefordshire, whose name was variously spelled Sitselt, Seisel, Sicelt, Cyssel, and Cecil, Sir William was the son of Sir Richard Cyssel, one of the pages of Henry VIII., and afterwards one of the Yeomen of the Wardrobe, and Jane, the daughter and heir of William

Heckington, of Bourn, in Lincolnshire, Esq. He was born at Bourn, on the 13th September, 1520, and in 1535 was entered of King's College, Cambridge.

It would be impertinent in this place to give any lengthened particulars of a life which belongs to the history of his country. It is only necessary to state so much as is applicable to the present object.

It is a curious fact, that, however slender may be our claim to place him in a catalogue of lawyers, he was originally intended for the profession; that he commenced the study at Gray's Inn, and had the grant from Henry VIII. of the reversion of the office of *Custos Brevium*. His talents, however, were soon discovered, and, deserting the law, he was called upon to exercise them on a wider theatre.

He was Master of the Requests, and Secretary of State, under Edward VI., by whom he was knighted in 1551, and sworn of the Privy Council. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth he was again appointed Secretary of State. In 1561, he obtained the place of Master of the Wards, and in February, 1571, was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron of Burleigh. The Order of the

Garter was added in June, 1572, and in the following September he was appointed Lord High Treasurer.

Sir Christopher Hatton, the Lord Chancellor, dying on Nov. 20, 1591, the Great Seal was put into commission ; and Lord Burleigh was the first of the four commissioners. They held the sea till the appointment of Sir John Puckering as Lord Keeper, on May 28th, 1592, being assisted in hearing causes in Chancery by four of the judges, named for that purpose. Again, on the death of Sir John Puckering in 1596, he held the same appointment till the 6th of May, when the seals were given to Sir Thomas Egerton. He died on August 4th, 1598.

His first wife was Mary, daughter of Peter Cheek, and sister to Sir John Cheek, Knt., by whom he had a son, Thomas, who succeeded him in his title, and was afterwards created Earl of Exeter.

His second wife was Mildred, daughter of Sir Anthony Coke, of Giddy Hall, in Essex, Knight, who was preceptor to Edward VI, and by her he had several children, of whom the eldest was the famous Sir Robert Cecil, who, even in his father's lifetime, held the important office of Secretary of

State. Soon after the accession of James I., he was created Baron of Essendon in Rutlandshire, (May 13th, 1603) then Viscount Cranbourn, in Dorsetshire, (August 20th, 1604) being the first Viscount who bore a coronet, and lastly, Earl of Salisbury (May 4th, 1605). The seventh Earl was created Marquess, 24th August, 1789, by George III.

See also the Marquess of Exeter.

4. BROWNLOW CECIL, MARQUESS AND EARL OF EXETER, and Baron of Bur- leigh.

THIS nobleman claims the same ancestor as the Marquess of Salisbury, and is descended from Thomas, the eldest son of Lord Burleigh by his first wife, Mary, the daughter of Peter Cheek, Esquire.

To the title of Baron of Burleigh, which devolved on him at his father's death, James I., on May 4th, 1605 (the same day he created his younger brother Earl of Salisbury) added that of Earl of Exeter. King George III. created the tenth Earl Marquess of Exeter, on February 4th, 1801.

5. GEORGE CHARLES PRATT, MAR-
QUESS AND EARL CAMDEN, Earl of
Brecknock, Viscount Bayham, and Baron
Camden.

THE noble owner of these titles derives his descent from two great lawyers. Seldom have two members of one family attained to such high legal distinction; the father having held the office of Lord Chief Justice of England under George I., and the son that of Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, from which he was created Lord Chancellor, in the reign of George III.

The family was originally settled at Careswell Priory, near Cullumpton, in Devonshire, and Richard, the grandfather of the Chief Justice, is stated to have been ruined in the civil wars, and to have sold the estate.

SIR JOHN PRATT was a student at Oxford, and became fellow of Wadham College. Having been called to the bar about the end of Charles II's reign, he was created Serjeant, October 1, 1700 ;

and was elected M.P. for Midhurst, in Sussex, in the third and fourth Parliaments of Great Britain.

On November 14, 1714, he was appointed a Judge of the King's Bench, in the room of Mr. Justice T. Powys; and on the resignation of Lord Chancellor Cowper, he was named as one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal, April 19, 1718. On the 15th of the following month he was elevated to the office of Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in the honoured possession of which he died on February 24, 1725.

By his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of the Rev. Henry Gregory, Rector of Middleton Stoney, Oxfordshire, he had five sons and four daughters.

By his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Hugh Wilson, Rector of Llandinam, Vicar of Trefegwlys, and Canon of Bangor, he had four sons and four daughters. The third of these sons was

CHARLES PRATT, who distinguished himself greatly at the bar, and also in Parliament as member for Downton, in 1754. In 1758 he was appointed Attorney-General to George II., in the room of Sir Robert Henley, and was also chosen Recorder of Bath. On January 23, 1762, he

succeeded Sir John Willes, as Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

The period of his presidency over that Court is distinguished by the popular questions raised by John Wilkes, and his conduct in reference to them acquired for him the approbation and applause of the country. One of the first acts of the Rockingham administration was to raise him to the peerage (17th July, 1765) by the title of Lord Camden, Baron of Camden, Kent.

On June 30, 1766, he was advanced to the dignity of Lord Chancellor on the resignation of Lord Northington, and executed the arduous duties of that high office with the most consummate ability, till his resignation on Jan. 17, 1770.

Mr. Butler states that his judicial oratory in the Court of Chancery was of the colloquial kind—extremely simple : diffuse but not desultory. He introduced legal idioms frequently, and always with a pleasing and great effect. His manner, he adds, is very discernible in the anonymous “Treatise of the Process of Latitat in Wales,” (published in Mr. Hargrave’s Law Tracts,) of which his Lordship acknowledged himself to be the author.

6 He was advanced to the dignities of Viscount Bayham and Earl Camden, on May 13th, 1786 ; and died April 18th, 1794.

By his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Nicholas Jeffreys, Esq., of the Priory in Breconshire, he had two sons and four daughters.

The Marquisate, with the Earldom of Brecknock, was granted on the 7th September, 1812, to his eldest son and successor, John Jeffreys, recently deceased.

6. CHARLES BRUDENELL - BRUCE,
MARQUESS AND EARL OF AYLESBURY,
Earl Bruce, Viscount Savernake, and
Baron Bruce.

THERE are also two Judges from whom the family of Bruce is descended. ROBERT DE BRUS, or BRIWES, a Justice of the Common Pleas, and Chief Justiciary in the reign of Henry III., and SIR EDWARD BRUCE of Kinloss, Master of the Rolls under James I.

The family are of Norman extraction. The first in England of the name came over with the

Conqueror, and for his prowess was rewarded with large grants of land, the principal of which was the lordship of Skelton, in Yorkshire. His son married two wives, and by the second of them he acquired the lordship of Annandale, in Scotland. The greater part of the Skelton property descended to the issue of the first wife; and the whole of the Scotch to that of the second. Of these latter Robert de Brus, surnamed the Noble, was the fourth Lord of Annandale, and married Isabel, a lineal descendant of David I., King of Scotland. By her he had

ROBERT DE BRUS, who in 34 Henry III., was a Judge of the Common Pleas, and he is mentioned by Dugdale as taking fines from that date till Hilary Term, 42 Henry III. He is then mentioned in 45, 46, & 47 Henry III. as a Justice Itinerant through various parts of England; and with other Judges of the Common Pleas had an allowance of £40 a-year. In 52 Henry III. he was appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench, being the first who held that office after the abolition of the office of Chief Justiciary. He was allowed £100 for his support.

In 39 Henry III. he was constituted Sheriff of Cumberland, and Governor of the castle of Car-

lisle. During the wars of the Barons he firmly adhered to the King, and was, with him, taken prisoner at the battle of Lewes, in which he commanded the Scottish auxiliaries.

On the death of Margaret, Queen of Scotland, he was one of the Competitors for that crown with John Baliol ; but the decision of King Edward I. (who had been appointed umpire) on Nov. 17, 1292, was in favour of the latter. Robert Bruce died in 1295, at his Castle of Lochmaben, at a great age, and was buried in the Abbey of Gisburne. Neither he nor his successor, the sixth lord of Annadale, would ever acknowledge the title of Baliol, and his grandson eventually recovered the kingdom, and was crowned March 27, 1306, by the title of Robert I.

The third son of Robert the Judge, was John, in succession from whom came Sir EDWARD BRUCE of Kinloss, the Master of the Rolls.

He was second son of Sir Edward Bruce, of Blair Hall, and soon distinguished himself. In 1601 he was sent by King James VI. of Scotland, on a mission to Queen Elizabeth, during which he made such arrangements with Sir Robert Cecil, the Secretary of State, as greatly facilitated the peaceable accession of his royal master to the

throne of England. He was rewarded by King James with a grant of the Abbey of Kinloss, and on Feb. 22d, 1603, was created Lord Bruce, of Kinloss, in Scotland. On the 18th May, 1603, he was constituted Master of the Rolls, and died Jan. 14th, 1610, as appears by the inscription on his monument in the Rolls Chapel.

He married Magdalen, daughter of Alexander Clark, of Balbernie, in Fife, Esq., and by her (besides two daughters) had two sons, of whom Thomas, the second son, (the eldest Edward, the second baron, having been killed in a duel with Sir Edward Sackville) became third baron, and was advanced to the title of Earl of Elgin, in Scotland, by Charles I., who also created him, on August 1st, 1641, an English baron, by the title of Lord Bruce, of Worlton, in Yorkshire.

His eldest son, Robert, was created by Charles II., on March 18, 1663-4, Earl of Aylesbury; whose grandson, the third Earl, dying in 1747, without issue, the title became extinct. But this peer having, during his father's life, been created Lord Bruce, of Tottenham, in Wiltshire, with a limitation to his nephew Thomas Bruce Brudenell, youngest son of his sister, Lady Elizabeth Bruce, the wife of the Earl of Cardigan

that title devolved on the said Thomas, who thereupon took the name and arms of Bruce ; and in his person the Earldom of Aylesbury was revived, on June 8th, 1776. The Marquisate was added by George IV., on 17th July, 1821.

The family of Brudenell is descended from Sir Robert Brudenell, Lord Chief Justice of the court of Common Pleas, in the reign of Henry VIII, who will be more particularly mentioned under the title of Earl of Cardigan.

See also Lord Bruce.

7. **FREDERICK WILLIAM HERVEY,**
MARQUESS AND EARL OF BRISTOL,
Earl Jermyn of Horninghurst, Sussex,
and Baron Hervey, of Ickworth, Suffolk.

THE founder of this family was OSBERT FITZ-HERVEY, *i.e.* the son of Hervey, who was a Judge in the reigns of Richard I, and John.

His ancestor Robert, a younger son of Harvey or Hervey, Duke of Orleans, came over with the Conqueror, and received part of the spoil in the division of lands. Osbert's father was Henry,

who distinguished himself in the Holy Land under Richard I., and was held in much esteem by King John. His mother was Alice, daughter to Henry, son of Ivo. In the 7 Richard I. Osbert is mentioned as a Justice in the Curia Regis, and two years afterwards as holding that office in the Exchequer. Fines are recorded as being levied before him from the 7 Richard I., to the Octave of St. Martin, 7 John, about which time he died, leaving issue by his wife Dionysia, daughter of Jeffery de Grey.

From him descended John Hervey, who was created by Queen Anne, Lord Hervey of Ickworth, March 23, 1703, and by George I. Earl of Bristol, October 19th, 1714. The Marquisate was added by George IV, 30 June, 1826.

Carls.

1. THOMAS HOWARD, EARL OF SUFFOLK AND BERKSHIRE, Viscount Andover, and Baron Howard.

THE Earldoms of Suffolk and Berkshire are two other peerages in the family, the ancestor of which was SIR WILLIAM HOWARD, the Judge in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. mentioned under the title of the Duke of Norfolk.

Thomas, the fourth Duke of Norfolk, (beheaded by Queen Elizabeth,) by his second wife Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Lord Audley, of Walden in Essex, Lord Chancellor under Henry VIII., was father of Thomas, who was created Lord Howard of Walden in 39 Elizabeth, and Earl of Suffolk, in 1 James I.

His second son Thomas, (the eldest succeeding him as Earl of Suffolk,) was created Lord Howard of Charlton, by James I. (1621,) and Earl of Berkshire, by Charles I. (1626); and the two titles became united on April 22nd, 1745, in the fourth Earl of Berkshire, by the death of the tenth Earl of Suffolk without issue.

2. GEORGE WILLIAM FINCH-HATTON,
EARL of WINCHILSEA AND NOTTING-
HAM, Viscount Maidstone, Baron Finch
of Daventry.

THE first Earl of Nottingham was HENEAGE FINCH, who was Lord Chancellor under Charles II.

His father, Sir Heneage Finch, Knight, (Serjeant at Law, Recorder of London, and speaker of the House of Commons, in the reign of Charles I.) was the fourth son of Sir Moyle Finch, Bart. whose widow (only daughter of Sir Thomas Heneage,) was created Viscountess of Maidstone (1623), and Countess of Winchilsea (1628).

The Lord Chancellor was born December 23rd. 1621, was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, and studied the law in the Inner Temple. He was representative for Canterbury in the parliament that restored Charles II., and, distinguished himself so much in that character, and by his legal attainments, that on the 6th of June, 1660, he was appointed Solicitor General.

and received the dignities of both knight and baronet. In the next year he was elected Treasurer, and Autumn Reader of the Inner Temple. His reading and feast continued for thirteen days, on the last of which he was honoured with the presence of the King and the Duke of York.

On May 10th, 1670, he became Attorney General; and on November 9th, 1673, was constituted Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. On January 10th, 1673-4, he was created Lord Finch of Daventry, and on December 19th, 1675, was appointed Lord Chancellor. In this office he continued till his death, which happened on December 18th, 1682, having been on May 12th, in the previous year, advanced to the dignity of Earl of Nottingham.

“He was,” says Blackstone, “a person of the greatest abilities and most uncorrupted integrity; a thorough master and zealous defender of the laws and constitution of his country; and endued with a pervading genius, that enabled him to discover and pursue the true spirit of justice, notwithstanding the embarrassments raised by the narrow and technical notions which then prevailed in the courts of law, and the imperfect ideas of redress which had possessed the courts of equity.”

He published the edition of reports of Sir Henry Hobart, in 1671; and the Reports of his own decisions were published in 1725, by William Nelson, but the book has never been considered of any authority.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Harvey, Esq., and by her he had no less than fourteen children.

His eldest son Daniel, second Earl of Nottingham, succeeded in 1729 to the Earldom of Winchelsea, by the death of John, the fifth Earl, without issue.

His second son, Henage, who was created Earl of Aylesford, will be mentioned under that title.

The name of Hatton was taken by Edward Finch, the sixth son of the second Earl of Nottingham, in pursuance of the will of Anne, daughter of Christopher, Viscount Hatton; and Edward's grandson, George William, succeeded to both the Earldoms by the death of George, the eighth Earl of Winchelsea, and the fourth Earl of Nottingham.

3. JOHN WILLIAM MONTAGU, EARL OF
SANDWICH, Viscount Hinchinbrook,
and Baron Montagu, of St. Neots.

SIR EDWARD MONTAGU, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas in the reign of Henry VIII. (for an account of whom see Duke of Manchester) was the ancestor of the Earls of Sandwich.

His grandson, Sir Sidney Montagu, (the youngest of the six sons of his son Sir Edward, and the brother of the first Earl of Manchester) was the father of Edward Montagu, who distinguished himself as an admiral, and commanded the fleet that brought over Charles II. to his kingdom ; for which service he was immediately made Knight of the Garter, and on the 12th of July following was created Lord Montagu of St. Neots, in Huntingdonshire, Viscount Hinchinbrook, and Earl of Sandwich. As Vice Admiral of England he gained many victories, and his eminent services were only terminated by his death, on May 28th, 1672, in the action against the

Dutch fleet, off Southwold Bay, in Suffolk. His body being recovered, he was honoured with a public funeral.

4. JAMES THOMAS BRUDENELL, EARL OF CARDIGAN, Baron Brudenell, of Stanton Wyvill, Leicestershire, and a Baronet.

THE ancestor of this family is SIR ROBERT BRUDENELL, who held the office of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Henry VIII.

He was of an ancient family of considerable note in Oxfordshire, and was the second son of Edmund Brudenell, Lord of the Manors of Raans, Colshill, Chalfunt, Burleys in Stoke, &c. by his second wife Philippa, daughter of Philip Englefield, of Finchinfield, in Essex, Esq.

Sir Robert was born the last year of Henry VI. (1461); was called Serjeant at Law in Michaelmas Term, 1504; and made King's Serjeant on October 25th following. The feast given by him and the other Serjeants appointed at the same time was held at Lambeth Palace.

On April 23d, 1508, he was constituted one of the Judges of the King's Bench, in which Court he continued during the remainder of the reign of Henry VII. On the accession of Henry VIII. he was removed into the Common Pleas (April 25th, 1509), of which Court he was raised to be Chief Justice, April 13th, 12 Henry VIII. (1521), In this office he died on January 30th, 1531, and was buried in the church of Dean, in Northamptonshire, under a beautiful alabaster monument with an inscription.

He married, first, Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Entwissell, of Stanton Wyvill, Esq., relict of William Wivil, of Stanton, Esq., and had issue two sons, Thomas and Anthony.

His second wife, Philippa Power, brought him no children.

His great grandson, Thomas, was raised to the degree of a Baronet in 1611, by James I., and created, April 26th, 1627, Lord Brudenell, of Stanton Wyvill, by Charles I. Charles II., on April 20th, 1661, advanced him to the rank of Earl, by the title of Earl of Cardigan.

5. **GEORGE HOWARD, Earl of CARLISLE,**
Viscount Howard of Morpeth, Baron Da-
cre of Gillesland.

THIS is another branch of the family descended from **SIR WILLIAM HOWARD**, the Judge already noticed under the titles of the Duke of Norfolk, and the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.

The third surviving son of Thomas Howard, fourth Duke of Norfolk, sacrificed by Queen Elizabeth, was Lord William, who married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of George Lord Dacre, of Gillesland. In the division of his estates Gillesland and the Castle of Naworth became her share. These had been originally the property of the family of de Vallibus or Vaux, (two members of which were justices itinerant in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I.), from whom they came by marriage to Thomas de Multon, whose father of the same name was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 20 Henry III. (1235), and died in 1240. By another marriage they were transferred into the family of Dacre.

Charles, the great-grandson of Lord William, was rewarded for his services in the restoration of Charles II., by being called to the peerage with the above titles, the patent for which is dated April 20th, 1661.

6. CROPLEY ASHLEY COOPER, EARL
OF SHAFTESBURY, Baron Ashley of
Wimborne St. Giles, Baron Cooper of
Pawlett, and a Baronet.

The first Earl of Shaftesbury, ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, was Lord Chancellor of England in the reign of Charles II.

He was the eldest son of Sir John Cooper of Rockburn, Hants, Baronet, a gentleman of extensive possessions, and of ancient family; by his wife Anne, heiress of Sir Anthony Ashley, of Wimborne St. Giles's, Knt.; in which latter place he was born, July 22d, 1621. Not ten years of age when his father died, his early opulence did not lead him to spend his life in idleness. His natural talents were improved by a good education, and he was greatly distinguished at the

University of Oxford, where he was a Fellow Commoner of Exeter College. He then entered himself of Gray's Inn, where he soon attained a character equally high for his knowledge of the law. He was representative for Tewkesbury in the short parliament held between April 13th and May 5th, 1640, and at the commencement of the rebellion devoted his exertions to the service of the king; but being disgusted by his removal from the government of Weymouth, which he had reduced, he joined himself to the Parliament, and was entrusted with several important commands. Afterwards resisting Cromwell's attempts at arbitrary power, he was denied entrance to the House of Commons, with many others who adopted his opinions. This led to the celebrated remonstrance, signed by 117 members, and ultimately to Cromwell's putting an end to their sitting.

From this time all his operations were directed to the settlement of the nation; and he was a main instrument in procuring the restoration.

He was one of the twelve commoners sent to bring over Charles II., who, the day after his landing, appointed Sir Anthony one of his privy council; and on April 20th, 1661, created him

Lord Ashley, of Wimborne. He was then appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in 1770 one of the cabinet council of five, who, from the initial letters of their names, were designated the *Cabal*. On April 23d, 1672, he received the titles of Lord Cooper of Pawlett, and Earl of Shaftesbury; and on November 17th, 1672, was raised to the office of Lord Chancellor of England. John Locke acted as his secretary at this period, and seems subsequently to have devoted himself to his fortunes, and to have accompanied him to Holland in his last voluntary exile.

Exerting himself for the establishment of *the test*, to render papists incapable of holding office, the Earl incurred the enmity of the Duke of York, by whose interest the Great Seal was taken from him, on November 9th, 1673. Notwithstanding subsequent offers from the king of higher honours and further employment, he continued to oppose the Duke, and was imprisoned for a year in the Tower, for words spoken in Parliament. On his ultimate submission he was discharged on February 24th, 1677-8.

In 1679 the ministry was removed, and the Earl was named Lord President of the new Privy

Council of thirty, appointed by the King to carry on the government; but still persisting in his endeavours to exclude the Duke from the succession, he was removed from his office before the end of the year.

In 1681, he was again committed to the Tower, charged with high treason, in endeavouring to form an association for his favourite object, and to compel the king to submit to terms; but the grand jury not finding the bill, he was again discharged from confinement. To avoid further danger he then quitted the kingdom, and on January 22d, 1682-3, died of the gout at Amsterdam. His remains were brought to England, and buried with those of his ancestors, in the church of Wimborne St. Giles's.

On the character of one who took so prominent a part in the events of his time, there are as many opinions as writers, exalting and degrading him according to the tendency of their political tenets. Probably both parties are guilty of exaggeration where they differ, and can only be relied on where they agree. He is universally admired as an able lawyer, a commanding orator, and an upright judge.

Even Dryden, his bitterest enemy, did not

deny him this merit ; but, after the first edition of *Absalom and Achitophel*, softened the severity of his original description of the Earl's character by adding these lines :

“ Yet fame deserved no enemy can grudge ;
The statesman we abhor, but praise the judge.
In Israel's courts ne'er sat an Abethdin
With more discerning eyes, or hands more clean,
Unbribed, unbought, the wretched to redress,
Swift of dispatch, and easy of access.”

On the indictment against him being thrown out, a commemorative medal was struck by the whigs, and worn by his partisans. This produced a second attack from Dryden, in a poem called “*The Medal*,” which chiefly touches his political career.

He was three times married. By his first wife Margaret, daughter of Thomas Lord Coventry, and his third wife, Margaret, daughter of William Lord Spencer, of Wormleighton, he left no issue. But his second wife, Frances, daughter of David Cecil, Earl of Exeter, produced to him two sons, the second of whom, Anthony, survived and succeeded him in his titles and estates.

7. GEORGE WILLIAM COVENTRY, EARL
OF COVENTRY, and Viscount Deerhurst,
Gloucestershire.

THE present Earl of Coventry is descended from the third son of SIR THOMAS COVENTRY, a justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of James I. ; but the family was first ennobled in the person of the judge's eldest son THOMAS LORD COVENTRY, who was Lord Keeper of the Great Seal under Charles I.

SIR THOMAS COVENTRY was descended from John Coventry, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1425, and whose family afterwards settled at Cassington, near Yarnton in Oxfordshire. Sir Thomas was the second son of Richard of that place, and was born in 1547. He was educated at Baliol College, Oxford, in which university he took the degree of B.A., June 2d, 1565. Entering himself of the Inner Temple, he was appointed Autumn Reader in 38th Elizabeth (1596), but in consequence of the plague then raging, there was no reading. He was again appointed in the fol-

lowing Lent, but gave way to John Hele, then elected Serjeant, and deferred his reading till the Autumn.

In February of the last year of Elizabeth's reign, he was called to take the degree of Serjeant at Law in the following Easter Term, and the appointment was confirmed by James I. who, in the mean time, ascended the throne. That Prince, on January 13th, 1605-6, appointed him King's Serjeant, and on the 25th of the same month he was raised to the Bench of the Common Pleas. Dugdale in his *Origines* gives an account of his manner of riding to Westminster on the occasion. He did not hold his honours long, as he died in December in the following year, and was buried at Croome d'Abitot, in Worcestershire, where there is a monument to his memory.

He married Margaret, daughter and heir to — Jeffreys of Earl's Croome, and had issue three sons.

THOMAS, his eldest, was born at Croome, in 1578, and after studying at Baliol College, Oxford, in which he was a fellow commoner, was entered a member of the Inner Temple, where he was appointed Autumn Reader, 14 Jac. (1617) and treasurer of the society in the following year. On

the 17th November, 1617, he was elected Recorder of London, and on the 14th of the ensuing March was appointed Solicitor General, and knighted. On the 11th of January, 1621, he succeeded Sir Henry Yelverton in the office of Attorney General. On the 1st of November, 1625, (1 Charles I.) he was constituted Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, which he retained till his death on January 14, 1639-40; "a remarkable circumstance," Lord Clarendon says, "of his felicity; that great office being so slippery, that no man had died in it before, for near the space of forty years." His death occurred at Durham house, in the Strand, and he was buried at Croome d'Abitot, near his father.

On the 11th of April, 1628, Charles I. named him to the peerage as Lord Coventry of Aylesborough in Worcestershire, a title which became extinct in 1719, by failure of his issue male on the death of the fourth Earl of Coventry.

Lord Clarendon gives him a high character for abilities and integrity, and Lord Hardwicke speaks favourably of his conduct in the Court of Chancery.

He was twice married, and had issue by both his wives. His first was Sarah, sister to Sir Ed-

ward Sebright, of Besford, Worcestershire, Baronet ; and his second was Elizabeth, daughter of John Aldersey, of Spurstow, Cheshire, and widow of William Pitchford, Esq.

His grandson Thomas, the fifth lord, (his nephew the fourth lord having died without issue) was advanced to the Earldom of Coventry and Viscounty of Deerhurst, by William III., on April 26, 1697, with a special limitation, in failure of his own issue, to that of Walter, the third son of the Judge, and brother of the Lord Keeper : and this remainder came into operation, Oct. 27, 1719, by the death of the fourth Earl, without issue ; when William, the grandson of the said Walter, succeeded to these titles.

8. CHARLES AUGUSTUS BENNETT,
EARL OF TANKERVILLE, Baron of Os-
sulston.

THE Earl of Tankerville is descended on the female side from WILLIAM, the first LORD GREY DE WERKE, who was one of the Parliamentary Commissioners of the Great Seal, just before the end of the reign of Charles I.

Sir WILLIAM GREY was the eldest son of Sir Ralph Grey, of Chillingham, in Northumberland, by his first wife Anne, daughter of William Ardington, of Ardington, Esq. He was created a baronet by James I. in 1619, and on Feb. 11, 1623, was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Grey of Werke.

On March 15, 1647-8, he was appointed by the Parliament one of the four Commissioners of the Great Seal, each of whom had a stipend of 1000*l.* per annum. He held that office at the death of the king, but his name was left out of the commission issued in the following month, on the establishment of a new Great Seal; the Commons having two days before voted the abolition of the House of Peers. He died July 29, 1764, and was buried at Epping, in Essex.

He married Cecily, daughter of Sir John Wentworth, of Gosfield, Essex, Bart. and by her he had two sons and two daughters.

His grandson Lord Grey, the third baron, was created by William III. Viscount Glendale, and Earl of Tankerville, on June 11, 1695, but dying in 1701 without male issue, these dignities became extinct. The earldom was, however, revived on October 19, 1714, (7 Geo. I.) in the per-

son of Charles Bennet, second Lord Ossulston, who had married Lady Mary Grey, the late Earl's only daughter and heir.

9. HENEAGE FINCH, EARL OF AYLESFORD, and Baron Guernsey.

Heneage Finch, the second son of the first EARL OF NOTTINGHAM, Lord Chancellor of England in the reign of Charles II, (who is mentioned under the title of Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham), was created Baron Guernsey on March 15, 1702-3, by Queen Anne, and Earl of Aylesford, on October 26, 1714, by George I.

He was himself an eminent lawyer. Educated at Christchurch, Oxford, he studied the law at the Inner Temple, and was appointed Solicitor General to Charles II, on January 13, 1678, but was removed by James II, on April 21st, 1686. His strenuous exertions as one of the counsel for the seven bishops seems to have been unrewarded by William III,—for though he sat in Parliament during the greatest part of that reign, it was not till the accession of Queen Anne that he was advanced to the peerage. He died on July 22nd, 1719.

10. GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK
COWPER, EARL COWPER, Viscount
Fordwich, Baron Cowper of Wingham, in
Kent, and a Baronet.

The first EARL COWPER was Lord Chancellor in the reigns of Queen Anne and George I.

Of an old family in Sussex, this branch of it became eminent merchants in London, where one of them was an Alderman in the reign of Elizabeth. His son, Sir William Cowper, was created a Baronet in 1641, and suffered for his loyalty to the unfortunate Charles ; but he lived to see the restoration. He was succeeded by his Grandson, also Sir William, who represented the borough of Hertford in Parliament in the reigns of Charles II. and William III. He married Sarah, daughter of Sir Samuel Hoiled, by whom he had two sons, both afterwards eminent in the law.

WILLIAM, the eldest, having received an excellent education, was at a very early period chosen recorder of Colchester ; and represented Hertford in the House of Commons ; on the first day of

entering which he is said to have spoken thrice, and each time with applause. William III. named him one of his Counsel, and he was active in prosecuting Sir John Fenwick in 1696, for his attempt to assassinate the king.

Queen Anne appointed him Lord Keeper of the Great Seal on October 2, 1705, and on the 9th of November, 1706, created him Baron Cowper of Wingham. As one of the Commissioners to treat of the union between England and Scotland, the chief labour of that arduous undertaking, as far as England was concerned, devolved upon him. Upon its successful conclusion, he was, on May 4th, 1707, declared Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. He retired from the Office September 14th, 1710, on the change of the ministry, supposing that he saw the design of the courtiers to restore the Stuarts. King George I., four days after his landing in England, re-appointed him to his office on September 22, 1714, and he held it with an ability seldom equalled, till April 15th, 1718, when he again resigned. He presided as Lord High Steward, at the trial of the rebel lords in 1716, and his speech, on pronouncing their condemnation, is one of superior excellence. Previous to his resignation he had been

advanced to the earldom, by patent, dated March 18, 1717-18. He died at Colne Green, in Hertfordshire, on October 10, 1723, and was buried at Hertingfordbury. By his first wife, Judith, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Booth of London, Knight, he had no issue that survived him ; but by his second wife, Mary, daughter of John Clavering of Chopwell, Durham, Esq., he left two sons and two daughters.

Of his character as a lawyer and a statesman, most writers speak in terms of high admiration ; and some judgment may be formed of the excellence of his disposition, by the greatness of mind which induced him to pay respect to Richard Cromwell, when he appeared before him as Lord Chancellor ; and by the disinterestedness with which he abolished the custom of "new year's gifts," presented to him in his official capacity.

His brother, SPENCER COWPER, was also bred to the law ; and appears to have been an able advocate, and to have had considerable practice. In July, 1699, he and three others were tried at Hertford, on a charge of murdering a young quakeress, and were all acquitted. The circumstance appears to have excited much noise, and to have occasioned various pamphlets. That Mr. Cowper

was considered entirely absolved, may be inferred from the public appointments he subsequently received ; having been made Attorney General to the prince of Wales, on the accession of George I, and Chief Justice of Chester, on July 12, 1717. In 1727, he was appointed Attorney General of the Duchy of Lancaster, and on October 24 of that year, was constituted one of the Justices of the court of Common Pleas. On December 10, 1728, he died at his chambers in Lincoln's Inn, leaving three sons by his first wife, Pennington, daughter of John Goodere, Esq. His second wife, Theodora, widow of John Stepney, Esq. brought him no issue.

William Cowper, the Poet, was his grandson.

11. THOMAS PARKER, EARL OF MAC-
CLESFIELD, Cheshire, Viscount Parker,
of Ewelme, Oxfordshire, and Baron Parker
of Macclesfield.

This title was first held by SIR THOMAS PARKER, Lord Chief Justice of England in the reigns of Queen Anne and George I., and Lord Chancellor in that of the latter.

He was born on the 23rd July, 1666, at Leake, in Staffordshire, where his father, of the same name, practised as an attorney. He went to Trinity College, Cambridge, but it does not appear that he took a degree. He was called to the Bar, as a Member of the Inner Temple, 24th of May, 1691, and joined the Midland circuit, where he acquired the designation of the silver-tongued counsel, and obtained a considerable practice. In 1702 his name begins to appear in the Reports, and in June 8, 1705, he was called to the degree of Serjeant, appointed Serjeant to the Queen, and knighted.

He represented the town of Derby (where he had a house) in Parliament, from 1705 till his elevation to the Bench. This took place on March 15, 1709-10, when, Chief Justice Holt dying during the progress of the proceeding against Sacheverell, in the conduct of which Sir Thomas had particularly distinguished himself, he was appointed his successor.

On the accession of George I. he was one of the Lords Justices, till his Majesty's arrival in England, and on March 10, 1716, he was created Baron Parker of Macclesfield, with an augmentation of the salary of his office, and a pension of £1200 a year for his life.

Soon after the retirement of Lord Chancellor Cowper, the seal was delivered to him, on May 12, 1718, with the title of Lord Chancellor, and he continued to preside in the Court of Chancery till Jan. 4th, 1725. His decisions, which are reported by Peere Williams, are esteemed of great authority.

He was created Viscount Parker of Ewelme, and Earl of Macclesfield, on Nov. 5, 1721, and had a gift of £14000, besides an addition of £4000 a year to the emoluments of his office.

Shortly after his surrender of the Great Seal, he was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, for corruption in his office, and particularly that he had sold the place of Masters in Chancery, and had entrusted them with large sums of the suitors' money. The sale of these offices, though clearly against the law, had become the common practice, and this nobleman was unfortunate in being punished, through party zeal, for an offence which his predecessors had committed with impunity. He was found guilty on the 25th May, and was fined £30,000 — the whole of which was exacted. One of the best consequences of this prosecution was the placing the suitors' money in safe custody, by the institution of the office of Accountant General.

The Earl retired to Sherburne Castle, in Oxfordshire, of which county, and Warwickshire, he had been appointed Lord Lieutenant. He survived his trial only seven years, dying at his son's house in Soho-square, on April 28, 1732. His remains were deposited at Sherburne.

He married Janet, daughter and co-heir of Charles Carrier, of Wirkwith, Derbyshire, Esq. and by her he had a son and a daughter.

12. GEORGE ROBERT HOBART-HAMPDEN, EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE,
Baron Hobart of Blickling, and a Baronet.

THE first baronet of this family, and the immediate ancestor of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, was Sir HENRY HOBART, who was Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reigns of James I. and Charles I.

The family of Hobart is known to have been settled in Norfolk in the 14th century, and the great grandfather of Sir Henry was Sir James Hobart, who was Attorney General to Henry VII. His second son, Miles, was the father of Thomas, of Plumsted, in Norfolk, who, by his wife Audrey,

daughter and heir of William Hare, of Beeston, Norfolk, had two sons, of whom Sir Henry was the younger.

He studied the law in Lincoln's Inn, of which society he was elected a Benchet in 39 Elizabeth, and Lent Reader in the 43d. In Lent, 45 Eliz., he was appointed Double Reader on the occasion of his being made a Serjeant, and shortly afterwards both he and his son John, were knighted by King James, July 23, 1603. He affords a curious instance of having been exonerated by patent from the state and degree of Serjeant, on Nov. 2. 1605. This was, probably, for the purpose of taking on himself the duties of attorney of the Court of Wards, which he held in that year. On July 4, in the following year, he was appointed Attorney General, and argued the case of the Postnati, in 1608 [see State Trials].

In 1611, he was the ninth Baronet appointed, and in 1612, he was constituted one of the Governors of the Charter House, on its first institution.

On Nov. 26, 1613, he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the room of Sir Edward Coke, and so continued during the remainder of the reign of James I., and died in

office Dec. 26th, 1625, (1 Car.) at his seat at Blickling, in Norfolk. He was buried at Christchurch, in Norwich, where there is a monument to his memory.

Judge Croke describes him as "a most learned, prudent, grave, and religious Judge;" and his Reports, published after his death, have a high reputation.

He married Dorothy, the daughter of Sir Robert Bell, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, on April 22, 1590, and had issue sixteen children, one of whose descendants, namely, John, the fifth baronet, was created by George II., Baron Hobart, on May 28, 1728, and Earl of Buckinghamshire, on September 5, 1746.

13. GEORGE FRANCIS WYNDHAM, EARL
OF EGREMONT, Baron Cockermouth, and
a Baronet.

ALTHOUGH, before this family was ennobled, there were four Judges in it, in the reigns of Henry III., Elizabeth, and Charles II., the title cannot be strictly said to have originated in any of

them or their descendants; inasmuch as it was first granted Oct. 3, 1749, by George II. to Algernon, Duke of Somerset, with a special remainder to his nephew, Sir Charles Wyndham, Baronet, the son of the Duke's sister, who had married Sir William Wyndham, Bart.

The four judges were THOMAS DE WYMONDHAM, Precentor of Litchfield; SIR FRANCIS WYNDHAM; SIR HUGH WYNDHAM, and SIR WADHAM WYNDHAM. Of these, the three latter were clearly not lineal ancestors of Sir Charles, the first Earl of Egremont of the family, but younger brothers; and the first, being an ecclesiastic, can scarcely be looked up to as a progenitor.

1. Of THOMAS DE WYMONDHAM, Precentor or Chantor of Litchfield, Sir Egerton Brydges, in his Collins's Peerage, says, that he was a Baron of the Exchequer in 44 Henry III. Dugdale does not notice him in that character; and though Madox names him in his list of persons sitting as Barons in 42 Henry III., it seems most probable that he took his place among them as Treasurer of the Exchequer, to which office he was appointed in that year. On April 4th, 1266, he was appointed treasurer to the King, and had afterwards fifty marks granted for his annual support in the office,

in which he is believed to have continued till Feb. 6th, 1270, no other person having been appointed in the interim.

2. **SIR FRANCIS WYNDHAM**, the eldest surviving son of Sir Edmund Wyndham, by Susan, daughter of Sir Roger Townsend of Raynham, in Norfolk, was of Lincoln's Inn, of which society he was elected Bencher in 1569, and Autumn Reader, 1672. In Michaelmas, 1577, he was created Serjeant-at-law, and in 1579 was constituted one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He died at Norwich, in July, 1692, and was buried in St. Peter's Church in that city, where a stately monument was erected to his memory. In the Guildhall, Norwich, is a picture of him as their Recorder. He left no issue, and his brother dying unmarried, his manors of Crownthorpe and Felbrigge, with the rest of the ancient patrimony of the family, descended to the issue of his uncle, Sir John Wyndham, the immediate ancestor of the present Earl of Egremont.

3. **SIR HUGH WYNDHAM** was the sixth of nine sons of Sir John Wyndham, the grandson of the above named Sir John. His mother was Joanna, daughter of Sir Henry Portman, of Orchard. He appears to have been made a judge in the

time of the Protectorate ; but on the restoration of Charles II., was called by that prince to the degree of the coif, and on June 20th, 1670, was elevated to the Bench as a Baron of the Exchequer, from which Court he was removed to the Common Pleas, on January 22nd, 1673. By his monument in the church of Silton, in Dorsetshire, which manor belonged to him, it appears that he died on his circuit, at Norwich, July 27th, 1684, in the 82nd year of his age.

He had three wives. The first was Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Woodhouse, of Kimberley, in Norfolk ; the second was Elizabeth, a daughter of Sir William Minn, of Woodcot in Surrey, and widow of Sir Henry Berkeley, of Wimondham, in Leicestershire ; and the third, was a daughter of Thomas Fleming, of Stoneham, Hants, and widow of Sir Edward Hooper, of Boveridge, in Dorsetshire. He had issue by his first wife only, of whom two daughters survived him.

4. SIR WADHAM WYNDHAM was the next brother of Sir Hugh. He was of Lincoln's Inn, and at the restoration was made Serjeant-at-law, 4th July, 1660. On the 24th of November following, he was appointed one of the Judges of the King's

Bench, in which office he remained till his death on December 24th, 1668, on which occasion he is mentioned by Siderfin (Reports I, p. 393) as "a man of good learning and great discretion, especially in his calm and sedate temper upon the bench."

He married Barbara, daughter of Sir George Clerke, of Watford, Northamptonshire ; and from him descended Thomas Wyndham, who was Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1728.

His name Wadham was derived from Sir John Wadham, a Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Richard II., to whom his grandmother's manor of Silterton, in Devonshire, had belonged ; and she was of that family.

14. FRANCIS NORTH, EARL OF GUILFORD, Baron Guilford.

THE first Baron Guilford was Sir FRANCIS NORTH, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in the reign of Charles II., and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal to that king, and his successor James II.

He was the second son of Dudley, the fourth Lord North, by Anne, the daughter and co-heir of Sir Charles Montagu, Knt., a younger brother of Henry, Earl of Manchester. The title of Lord North owed its origin to the eminent legal services of Edward, the first Baron, who was a Serjeant-at-law, and Chancellor of the Augmentations under Henry VIII.

Sir Francis was born about 1640, and after his school education, became, in 1653, a fellow commoner at St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1655, was admitted of the Middle Temple, where he was Autumn Reader, and Treasurer in 1671. On May 23rd, in the same year, he was appointed Solicitor-General, and received the honour of knighthood. On November 12th, 1673, he was advanced to the office of Attorney-General, and in the following year (Jan. 23rd,) was constituted Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. Here he presided till Dec. 13th, 1682, when, on the death of the Earl of Nottingham, he was appointed Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and on Sept. 27th, 1683, was raised to the dignity of the peerage by the title of Baron Guilford.

King James II. continued him in the office, which he held, however, for only seven months

in the new reign, dying September 5th, 1685, at his seat at Wroxton, near Banbury, in Oxfordshire, where he was buried.

He married Lady Frances Pope, second daughter and coheir of Thomas, Earl of Down, and by her had five children. His "Life," by his brother Roger, is an entertaining work, and one of the most interesting specimens of legal biography extant.

The Earldom of Guilford was granted by George II. to his grandson, April 8th, 1752.

15. CHARLES PHILIP YORKE, EARL OF
HARDWICKE, Viscount Royston, and
Baron Hardwicke.

ONE of the brightest ornaments of the law, SIR PHILIP YORKE, who was Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench and Lord Chancellor in the reign of George II., was the first possessor of this title.

He was the son of Philip Yorke, a respectable and opulent attorney at Dover, by Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Gibbon, of that place, of the same family as Edward Gibbon, the historian.

Sir Philip was born at Dover, December 1st, 1693, and being designed for the bar, was entered at the Middle Temple. On March 23rd, 1720, he was made Solicitor General, and was knighted ; and on January 31st, 1724, was appointed Attorney General. He was constituted Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, on October 31st, 1733, and created Baron Hardwicke on the 23rd of the following month.

He is said to have continued in this office till June 7th, 1737, although the Great Seal was delivered to him with the title of Lord Chancellor, on the previous February 20th. From that time till his resignation in November, 1756, a period of nearly twenty years, he presided over the Court of Chancery with such distinguished talent and integrity, that not one of his decrees was ever reversed, and only three were appealed from.

On April 2nd, 1754, he was advanced to the titles of Viscount Royston, and Earl of Hardwicke ; and dying in London, March 6th, 1764, in the 74th year of his age, he was buried at Wimpole, in Cambridgeshire.

All parties united in their admiration of the talents and integrity of this great man, whos

character as a lawyer, a statesman, and a Christian, was equally distinguished.

He married Margaret, a daughter of Charles Cocks, Esq., and had seven children. His second son, Charles, was appointed Lord Chancellor, in 1770, with the title of Lord Morden, but his sudden death, a few days afterwards, put a stop to the patent of creation.

16. HENRY GEORGE BATHURST, EARL
BATHURST, Baron Bathurst of Battlesden,
Bedfordshire, and Baron Apsley, of
Apsley, Sussex.

THE title of Baron Apsley was granted to the HONOURABLE HENRY BATHURST, who was a justice of the Common Pleas in the reigns of George II. and III., and Lord Chancellor in that of the latter monarch.

At the time of his creation, he was the eldest surviving son of Allen, then Baron Bathurst, (but afterwards, in 1772, advanced to an Earldom,) by Catherine, sole daughter and heiress of Sir Peter Apsley, Knt. This Lord was of an old

Kentish family, and his immediate ancestor was an alderman of London, in the reign of Elizabeth; one of whose grandsons was the learned Dr. Ralph Bathurst, Dean of Wells and president of Trinity College, Oxford, in the reigns of Charles II, and his three successors. Another grandson was Sir Benjamin, whose son was the above named Allen, the first Baron and Earl Bathurst, who greatly distinguished himself in the political contests under the first two Georges; and lived, through 25 years of the following reign, to the advanced age of 91. At his death, which occurred on September 16, 1775 his second son, the Lord Chancellor, already a member of the Peerage, succeeded to the Earldom; the eldest son having previously died without issue.

HENRY BATHURST was born May 2, 1714, and after having filled the offices of Solicitor and Attorney General to Frederick Prince of Wales, was raised to the Bench on May 2, 1754, (his birthday,) as one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Sir Nathaniel Gundry, deceased. In January, 1770, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal, on the sudden death of the Honourable Charles Yorke, and on January 23, 1771, was constituted Lord Chancel-

lor, and created Baron Apsley. On June 3d, 1778, he resigned the Great Seal, which was then delivered to Lord Thurlow. In the following year he was appointed Lord President of the Council, and died on August 6th, 1794.

By his first wife, Anne, daughter of ——— James, Esq., and widow of Charles Phillips, Esq., he left no issue; but by his second, Tryphena, daughter of Thomas Scawen, of Maidwell, Northamptonshire, Esq., he had six children.

17. GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK
VILLIERS, EARL OF CLARENDON,
Lord Hyde of Hindon, Wiltshire.

ALTHOUGH this title is no longer in the family of the Hydes, it was first granted to, and the present possessor is descended, in the female branch, from, SIR EDWARD HYDE, the illustrious Chancellor of King Charles II.; whose uncle, SIR NICHOLAS HYDE, and whose cousin, SIR ROBERT HYDE, were both Chief Justices of the Court of King's Bench, the former in the reign of Charles I., and the latter in that of Charles II.

The family of Hyde is very antient, and was

originally settled at Norbury in the county of Chester. Laurence Hyde was a younger son, and became a clerk in one of the Auditor's Offices of the Exchequer. He afterwards married, and purchased the manor of West Hatch in Wiltshire, where he died, leaving eight children, of whom four were sons ; viz. Robert, Laurence, Henry, and Nicholas. The first of these succeeded to the bulk of his father's property, and died at the age of eighty ; the second, Sir Laurence, was a lawyer of great name and practice, and became Attorney General to Anne, Queen of James I. ; the third, Henry, was the father of the first Earl of Clarendon ; and the fourth was

SIR NICHOLAS HYDE. He was educated at the University of Oxford, and became a member of the Middle Temple, where he was Lent Reader in 14 James I. (1616,) and Treasurer in 1 Charles I. (1626.) The following year, on the 31st of January, he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in the place of Sir Randolph Crew, who was discharged. Sir Nicholas continued to preside in this Court till his death, which happened on August 25, 1631, in consequence of a malignant fever which he caught in the Summer circuit. Lord Clarendon

(Life, vol. 1. p. 12,) describes him as “ a man of excellent learning for that province he was to govern, of unsuspected and unblemished integrity, of an exemplar gravity and austerity, which was necessary for the manners of that time, corrupted by the marching of armies, and by the license after the disbanding them.” He adds that “ his behaviour was so grateful to all the judges, who had an entire confidence in him, his service so useful to the King in his government, his justice and sincerity so conspicuous throughout the kingdom, that the death of no judge had in any time been more lamented.”

He married Margaret, daughter of Arthur Swayne of Sarson, Esq. and left several children.

SIR ROBERT HYDE was the second son of Sir Laurence Hyde, and nephew of Sir Nicholas. He was born in 1595, and studied the law in the Middle Temple, where he filled the office of Lent Reader in 14 Charles I., (1638). On May 19th, 1640, he was called to the degree of Serjeant-at-law; and became Recorder of Salisbury. At the restoration of Charles II., (31 May, 1660,) he was raised to the Bench as one of the Judges of the Common Pleas: and on the death of Sir Robert Foster, he was advanced to the Office of Lord

Chief Justice of the King's Bench on October 19, 1663. He enjoyed this post for little more than eighteen months, dying on May 1st, 1665, with the character more of a severe judge than of a profound lawyer. He married Mary, sister of Francis Baber, M. D., of Chew Magna, Somersetshire; but left no issue.

To return now to Henry Hyde, the third brother of Sir Nicholas. He was also brought up to the law, which, however, he did not pursue as a profession. He was possessed of an easy estate, which he considerably increased by his marriage with Mary, one of the daughters and heirs of Edward Langford of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, Esq., by whom he had several children.

SIR EDWARD HYDE, their third son, was born at Hinton, in Wiltshire, on February 18th, 1608. He received the rudiments of his education in his father's house, and was removed in 1622, being little more than thirteen years of age, to Magdalene College, Oxford. In 1625, he took the degree of B. A., and was in the same year entered of the Middle Temple, his uncle, Sir Nicholas, being then Treasurer there. By his own account he rather loved polite learning and history, than an "industrious pursuit of the law study:" but

he so far spent his time among his books, as "to be able to answer his uncle, who almost every night put a case to him in law." From his connection he was naturally countenanced by the judges, "so that he grew every day in practice, of which he had as much as he desired."

He was returned as member for Wotton Bassett, to the Parliament which begun on April 10, 1640, and which was so soon afterwards dissolved. In the next Parliament, which met at the end of the same year, he represented Saltash, and at first distinguished himself greatly in advocating the abatement of grievances. Being, however, soon dissatisfied with the extremes to which the discontented party were proceeding, he retired from the House, and joined the king at York, in May, 1642. He soon afterwards succeeded Sir John Colepepper as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and on the 22d of the following February was made a privy counsellor and knighted.

This is not the place to give an account of his political proceedings from this date till the Restoration. It will be enough to say that after the death of Charles I. he joined Charles II. at Paris, and was treated with the greatest confidence by the King, during the whole of his exile. In

January, 1657, he was appointed Lord Chancellor at Bruges ; and was continued in the office at the Restoration. On November 3rd, 1660, he was created Baron Hyde of Hindon, Wiltshire, and on the 20th of the following April, Viscount Cornbury in Oxfordshire, and Earl of Clarendon in Wiltshire.

Envy, after a few years, effected his ruin ; the Great Seal being taken from him on August 30th, 1667, and articles of impeachment being exhibited against him. The Earl, at the solicitation of the King, then withdrew to France, and an act was passed for his banishment. He remained abroad during the rest of his life, dying at Rouen, on December 9th, 1674. His remains were brought to England, and buried in Westminster Abbey.

His leisure during the time of the Commonwealth, and the period of his exile, was employed in the composition of those works which have rendered his name so celebrated. Although his enemies have found successors in the present day, and detraction is sometimes heard, his loyalty to his sovereign, his purity as a man, and his impartiality as an historian, must ever secure for him respect and admiration.

He was twice married. His first wife, who died

after a union of six months, was Anne, daughter of Sir George Ayliff, of Robson, in Wiltshire. His second wife was Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Aylesbury, Baronet; by whom he had several children. His daughter Anne, by her marriage with the Duke of York, afterwards King James II., was the mother of two Queens of England, Mary and Anne.

His eldest son, Henry, succeeded to the title; and his second son, Laurence, was created Earl of Rochester; in whose son, Henry, the two earldoms were united by the death of the third Earl of Clarendon without male issue: and both titles became extinct at Henry's decease, in 1753, from the same cause. His daughter Jane, however, having married William Capel, third Earl of Essex, their eldest surviving daughter, Charlotte, succeeded to the name and arms of Hyde on the death of her grandfather; and her husband, Thomas Villiers, second son of William, second Earl of Jersey, was raised to the peerage by King George II., on May 31st, 1756, by the title of Lord Hyde of Hindon; to which the Earldom of Clarendon was added by King George III., on June 8th, 1776; and in both creations the limitation was to his heirs male by Lady Charlotte, his wife.

18. **LOUISA GREVILLE, COUNTESS OF MANSFIELD**, in the County of Nottingham.

19. **WILLIAM MURRAY, EARL OF MANSFIELD**, of Caen Wood, in the County of Middlesex, Viscount Stormont, Baron of Scone and Balvaird in the Peerage of Scotland.

THESE Earldoms were both granted to the **HONORABLE WILLIAM MURRAY**, who was Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in the reigns of George II. and III, by two patents, one dated 31st October, 1776, with remainder to the above lady, then the wife of his nephew, David, Viscount Stormont, and her issue male by him ; and the other dated August 11, 1792, with remainder to his nephew himself, the father of the present Earl, and his issue male. Thus, on the death of the Countess, the two titles will be united, and the precedence be fixed by the date of the first patent.

WILLIAM, the first Earl, was the fourth son of David, fifth Viscount Stormont in Scotland, by Margery, only daughter of David Scot, of Scotstarvet. He was born at Scone, 2nd March, 1705, was educated at Westminster School, and at Christchurch College, Oxford, where he obtained the first poetical prize. He was called to the bar in 1731 by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and almost immediately came into full practice; obtaining the office of Solicitor General in November, 1742, and that of Attorney General in April, 1754. On the death of Sir Dudley Ryder, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, he succeeded to the office, November 8, 1756, and was created Baron of Mansfield; being advanced to the Earldom, as before stated, in 1776. He retired from the Bench in June, 1788, but lived nearly five years afterwards, dying at 88 years of age, on March 20, 1793.

As an orator, it is enough to say that his only successful competitor was William Pitt, Earl of Chatham; as a lawyer, he had few equals in the depth of his attainments; and as a judge, he met the immense accession of business, which was occasioned by the increasing commerce of the country, with such vigour and comprehensive

ability, that, though lawyers may differ as to the strict correctness of some of his decisions, he has left a name which will not be quickly forgotten in the history of our judicature.

He married Lady Elizabeth Finch, a daughter of Daniel, sixth Earl of Winchilsea, and second Earl of Nottingham, but had no issue.

The present Earl is grandson of his eldest brother David, the sixth Viscount Stormont.

20. CHARLES CHETWYND CHETWYND-TALBOT, EARL TALBOT, Viscount Ingestrie, in the county of Stafford, and Lord Talbot, Baron of Hensol, Glamorganshire.

To a Lord Chancellor of England, in the reign of George II., is the peerage indebted for this title.

CHARLES TALBOT was the eldest son of Dr. William Talbot, of Stourton Castle, in Staffordshire, successively Bishop of Oxford, Salisbury and Durham, by his second wife Catherine, daughter of Alderman King of London. This

branch of the ancient family of Talbot is lineally descended from SIR GILBERT TALBOT, of Grafton, in Worcestershire, third son of John, second Earl of Shrewsbury.

Distinguished at an early age for his legal attainments, he was appointed on May 31st, 1717, Solicitor General to the prince of Wales, afterwards George II., and on April 22nd, 1726, was nominated to the same office under his father. On November 29th, 1733, he succeeded Lord King as Lord Chancellor and on the 5th of December following, was created Lord Talbot of Hensol. He held this high office little more than three years, dying at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, on February 14th, 1737, in the 53rd year of his age. He was buried at Barrington, in Gloucestershire.

He married Cecil, daughter and heir of Charles Matthews, of Castle-y-Menich, in Glamorganshire, Esq., and was succeeded by his second son, William, who, on 21st March, 1761, was advanced to the earldom by George III.; but on his death without male issue the barony descended to his brother's son, who, soon after that event, was created Viscount Ingestrie, and Earl Talbot, on July 3rd, 1784.

21. HUGH FORTESCUE, EARL FORTESCUE, Viscount and Baron Fortescue, of Castle Hill, Devonshire.

ONE of the most distinguished names in the legal annals is that of SIR JOHN FORTESCUE, Lord Chief Justice and Lord Chancellor to Henry VI. He was the ancestor of the present Earl.

The family is traced from a renowned Norman knight, who accompanied the Conqueror in 1066, and was rewarded with Winstone, and divers other lands, in Devonshire, which his descendants continued to possess till the reign of Elizabeth.

The Chief Justice was the second son of Sir John Fortescue, knighted by Henry V., and appointed Governor of Meaux, for his valour in its reduction. His mother was Joan, daughter and heir of Henry Norries, of Norries, in Devonshire, Esq. His elder brother became Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland.

Sir John was educated at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the degree of the Coif at Michael-

mas 8 Henry VI. (1429,) and in Easter, 1441, was made King's Serjeant. On the 25th of the following January, he was constituted Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and continued in that office nearly to the end of the reign, adhering to his sovereign through all his fortunes, and following him when he was driven into Scotland, and during his exile in Flanders and France. The favour with which he was regarded by the king is evidenced by the grants which he received in augmentation of the usual salary of his office; viz. 180 marcs out of the Hanaper, and in 25 Henry VI., 40*l.* a year in addition. He appears also to have been allowed 5*l.* 16*s.* 11½*d.* and 3*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* for two robes at the feast of Pentecost.

We have his own authority that he was Lord Chancellor, as he so describes himself in his celebrated work "*De laudibus Angliæ.*" As his name under that character does not appear in the Patent Rolls, it is probable that he was appointed to that office by Henry VI., during his flight into Scotland, or, perhaps, on his temporary resumption of the government in 1471.

His learning and integrity as a Judge are the subject of commendation by all writers; and it is

apparent, from the numerous works which he composed, that his labours were not confined to his judicial or political duties. The most important of these works was that "*De laudibus Angliæ*," which he wrote for the direction and encouragement of Edward Prince of Wales, son of Henry VI., during his exile.

The time of his death is uncertain; but the tradition in the neighbourhood of his estate is, that it occurred soon after his sovereign's last defeat at the battle of Tewkesbury, in 1471, when he is stated to have returned to his house at Elberton, or Ebrington, in Gloucestershire, and died nearly ninety years of age. This seems, however, unlikely, for it is known that he wrote an apology for his own conduct, in order to reconcile himself to the successful king, and also a treatise on "*The difference between an Absolute and Limited Monarchy*,"—plainly composed for the service of Edward IV. If he died near the advanced age of ninety also, the period of his death, looking at the recorded facts relative to his grandfather and father, must have been at a much later date.

He was buried at Ebrington, where a monument was erected to his memory in 1677.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Miles

Stapleton ; and his eldest grandson, John, was the ancestor of Hugh Fortescue, who, on March 16th, 1721, was summoned to Parliament as Lord Clinton, in right of his maternal grandmother, and was created on July 26th, 1746, Lord Fortescue, of Castle Hill, Devon, and Earl Clinton ; in which latter barony he was succeeded, under a special limitation, by his brother Montague, whose son Hugh was on August 18th, 1789, advanced by George III., to the titles of Viscount Ebrington, and Earl Fortescue.

From the same eldest grandson descended SIR JOHN FORTESCUE ALAND, a Baron of the Exchequer, and a Judge of the Court of King's Bench, under George I., and a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, under George II. He was the second son of Edmund Fortescue, of London, Esq., by Sarah, eldest daughter of Henry Aland, of Waterford. He was born March 7th, 1670, and, devoting himself to the study of the law, was admitted of the Inner Temple, and chosen Reader to that Society in 1716. He was appointed successively Solicitor General to the Prince of Wales, (October 22nd, 1714,) and to king George I., (December 16th, 1715,) and was raised to the Bench as a Baron of the Exchequer, January 24th, 1717,

but was removed into the Court of King's Bench on May 15th, in the following year. Soon after the accession of George II. he was superseded; but a few months afterwards, (27th January 1728) he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, where he sat till Trinity Term, 1746. He was then (August 15th, 1746,) created Lord Fortescue, of Creden, in Ireland, and died on the 19th December following. The title became extinct in 1718, by the death of his grandson, the second Lord without issue. His preface to Sir John Fortescue's "Difference between an Absolute and Limited Monarchy," exhibits an extensive acquaintance with Northern and Saxon literature.

From William, the second Grandson of Sir John Fortescue, descended a third Judge of this family, viz. WILLIAM FORTESCUE of Fallapit, and Buckland Filleigh, Devonshire, who was raised to the Bench in the reign of George II., and was the intimate friend and correspondent of Pope.

He was the eldest son of John Fortescue, by a daughter of — Prideaux, who, after her husband's death became the second wife of Dr. Gilbert Budgell, author of a Discourse on Prayer, &c.; and father (by his first wife,) of Eustace Budgell, the poet. On February 9th,

1736, he was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer, on the removal of Sir John Comyns into the Court of Common Pleas; and on the appointment of that Judge to be Chief Baron, on July 7th, 1738, he took his place in the Common Pleas, where he remained till October 1741, when he was advanced to the office of Master of the Rolls, and died at the end of 1749.

Another of the descendants of this branch of the family was created Baron (1770), Viscount (1776,) and Earl (1777,) Clermont in Ireland. But the title is now extinct.

Sir John Fortescue's eldest brother, Sir Henry, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, 5 Henry VI. (1426,) was the ancestor of a fourth English Judge of this distinguished name:—viz. LEWIS FORTESCUE, of the family of Spirdlestone, or Spurleston, who was of the Society of the Middle Temple, and was chosen Autumn Reader there in 28 Henry VIII. He was appointed fourth Baron of the Exchequer, 6th August, 1543. He married Elizabeth, the heiress of John Fortescue, of Fallapit; and his heiress, in the sixth degree, married the above mentioned William Fortescue, Master of the Rolls.

22. JAMES ALEXANDER ST. CLAIR
ERSKINE, EARL OF ROSLYN, in the
County of Mid Lothian, and Baron
Loughborough, of Loughborough, Surrey.

THE first Earl of Rosslyn was ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, who was Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Lord Chancellor in the reign of George III.

The family of Wedderburn is very ancient, and is derived from the possessors of a Barony of that name, in the county of Berwick, so early as the reign of William the Conqueror. Several of its branches greatly distinguished themselves. The grandfather of the Chancellor was Alexander, third son of Sir Peter, Lord of Gosford, in Mid Lothian, who was one of the Commissioners of the King's revenues in Scotland. His son Peter, in 1755, was appointed a Senator of the College of Justice, under the title of Lord Chesterhall, who, by his wife, Janet, daughter of Colonel Ogilvie, had two sons, the eldest of whom is the subject of this notice.

ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN was born February 13th, 1733. He was educated originally for the Scotch bar, but afterwards pursued the study of the law in England, and was created Serjeant-at-law. In January, 1771, he was appointed Solicitor General, and in July 1771, was promoted to the office of Attorney General. On June 9th, 1780, he succeeded Sir William De Grey, as Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, being on the 14th of that month raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Loughborough, of Loughborough, in the county of Leicester. On October 31st, 1795, he obtained a new patent of the Barony, under its present designation, with remainder to his two nephews, the children of his sister Janet, by her husband, Sir Henry Erskine of Alva, Baronet. On Lord Thurlow's resignation of the Great Seal, April 9th, 1783, Lord Loughborough, and Mr. Justice Ashurst, and Mr. Baron Hotham, were appointed Lords Commissioners, and continued so till December 23rd of that year, when Lord Thurlow returned to his office, and retained it till June, 1792. After an interval of six months, during which the Seal was in Commission, it was delivered to Lord Loughborough, as Lord High Chancellor, and he held it till April

15th, 1801. A few days after his resignation, (April 21st, 1801,) he was created Earl of Rosslyn, with the same remainders as in the last patent of the Barony.

He had two wives, but no issue by either. The first was Betty Ann, daughter and heir of John Dawson, of Morley, Yorkshire, Esq.; the second, Charlotte, the daughter of William, the first Viscount Courtenay.

More of a politician than a lawyer, his contemporaries did not highly appreciate his decisions on the Bench, and the opinion of his successors in Westminster Hall has not reversed the judgment.

The present Earl is the son of the eldest of the Chancellor's nephews named in the remainder.

23. DUDLEY RYDER, EARL OF HARROWBY, Viscount Sandon, in the County of Stafford, Lord Harrowby, of Harrowby, in Lincolnshire.

THE Earl of Harrowby is the grandson of SIR DUDLEY RYDER, who was Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in the reign of George II.

SIR DUDLEY RYDER was the second son of Richard Ryder of London, Mercer, by his second wife, Elizabeth Marshall, and was born 1691. He studied at the Universities of Edinburgh and Leyden, and, devoting himself to the law, he settled in the Temple, and rose rapidly in the profession. From the office of Solicitor General, to which he was appointed in 1734, he was raised in 1737, to that of Attorney General, which he held till May 2nd, 1754, a period of above seventeen years. On that day, he succeeded Sir William Lee, Bart., as Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and presided there till his death, May 25th, 1756, a period of little more than two years. He was succeeded by Lord Mansfield. King George II., in reward for his services, signed a warrant for his peerage on the day before his death, but the patent not being completed previous to that event, it was, as Horace Walpole says, "with much hardship," withheld at the time from his son. That son, however, twenty years afterwards, received from George III. the title of Baron Harrowby, by patent, dated May 20th, 1776; and his son, the present Lord, was advanced to the Viscounty and Earldom on July 18th, 1809.

The Judge's wife was Anne, daughter of Nathaniel Newnham, of Streatham, Surrey, Esq., by whom he had no other child than his successor.

24. JAMES WALTER GRIMSTON, EARL OF VERULAM, Viscount Grimston, Baron Verulam, of Gorhambury, Herts, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Viscount Grimston, Baron Dunboyne, County Meath in Ireland ; Baron Forrester, of Corstorphen, in Scotland ; and a Baronet.

THE name of Grimston was assumed in 1700, by William Luckyn, Esq., in pursuance of the will of Sir Samuel, the son of Sir HARBOTTLE GRIMSTONE, Master of the Rolls, in the reign of Charles II., whose daughter, Mary, was married to his grandfather, Sir Capel Luckyn, Bart.

The family of Grimstone is as ancient as the Conquest ; Sylvester de Grimston having attended King William as his standard-bearer, and been rewarded with lands in Grimston, and other places in Yorkshire, where some of the elder branch of the family still reside.

The grandfather of the Master of the Rolls, Edward Grimston, of Bradfield in Essex, represented Eye in Parliament in the reign of Elizabeth, and married a grand-daughter of John Harbottle, Esq., of Crosfield, Suffolk. His son Harbottle, received the dignity of Baronet, November 25th, 1612, and represented the County of Essex in three Parliaments of Charles I. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Coppinger, of Stoke in Kent, and by her he had several sons.

SIR HARBOTTLE GRIMSTON was the second of them, but, in consequence of the death of his elder brother without children, succeeded to the title. Being a younger son, he pursued, at Lincoln's Inn, the study of the law, but abandoned it on the death of his elder brother. He however subsequently resumed it for the purpose of obtaining a wife; Sir George Croke, the Judge, refusing his daughter except upon that condition. He represented Colchester, in the Parliament which met on April 3rd, 1640, and for his patriotic exertions was one of the members excluded from its sittings, and was afterwards imprisoned during the trial and execution of the king. From that time he remained in retirement, till Cromwell's death opened a prospect of the

revival of Monarchy; when, returning with the other excluded members to the House, he was chosen Speaker, April 25th, 1660. On the King's return, he was rewarded by being named one of the Privy Council, and by being appointed on November 3rd, 1660, Master of the Rolls. He was also made Recorder of Harwich, and on July 27th, 1664, High Steward of St. Albans. He died January 7th, 1683-4, being then 82 years of age.

Burnet, who was his chaplain, and Clarendon, both speak of him in terms of high admiration. Chauncy, a contemporary of his later years, after stating that he executed his office "with great justice and equity, to the great satisfaction of his prince and all good people;" adds, that "he had a nimble fancy, a quick apprehension, a rare memory, an eloquent tongue, and a sound judgment, which parts he held to the last. He was a person of free access, sociable in company, sincere to his friends, hospitable in his house, charitable to the poor, and an excellent master to his servants, and died in a good old age, leaving an honourable name behind him, and a plentiful estate."

He published the Reports of his father-in-law,

Sir George Croke, adding an account of his life. He also left several MS. compositions, and is supposed by some to have revised the work of his chaplain, Burnet.

By a case in Siderfin's Reports, I. p. 230, it appears, that his life was attempted by one Bacon, who was fined for the offence, and made to acknowledge it at the bar of the Court of Chancery.

After the death of Mary, the daughter of Judge Croke, he married, secondly, Anne, daughter and heir to Sir Nathaniel Bacon, of Culford Hall, Suffolk, K. B., widow of Sir Thomas Meautys, by whom he had one daughter, who died young. Through this marriage he became possessed of Gorhambury.

By his first wife he had several children, and was succeeded by Samuel, his only surviving son, who on his death without issue, left his estates to the grandson of his sister Mary ; viz. Sir William Luckyn, Bart., who took the name of Grimston, and in 1719 was created a peer of Ireland.

The English Barony of Verulam was granted by George III., on July 9th, 1790, to James Bucknall Grimston, the third Viscount ; by whose marriage with the grand-daughter of the fifth Lord

Forrester, his son, (the present Earl,) eventually in 1808 succeeded to that title, and was raised to the English Viscounty and Earldom, 24th November, 1815.

25. GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK
HENRY BRIDGEMAN, EARL OF BRAD-
FORD, Viscount Newport, and Baron Brad-
ford, of Bradford, Salop, and a Baronet.

THE ancestor of the present Earl was SIR ORLANDO BRIDGEMAN, Knight and Baronet, who was successively Lord Chief Baron, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, in the reign of Charles II.

He was the eldest son of Dr. John Bridgeman, Bishop of Chester, by his wife Mary, the daughter of Dr. Helyar, Canon of Exeter, and Archdeacon of Barnstaple. In the reign of Charles I., he was Attorney of the Court of Wards, and also to the Prince of Wales; and acted as one of the King's Commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge, aiding the royal cause by every means in his power. During the rebellion, he retired from practice at the

bar; but immediately on the restoration, he was created a Baronet, and appointed Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and is said, by Mr. Serjeant Manning, (*Serviens ad legem*, 181) to have distinguished himself by his acrimony, intemperance, and inhumanity on the trial of the regicides. He was soon after (22nd October, 1660,) made Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas;—Siderfin (I. p. 3.) remarking that he was “a man of great learning, and greater temperance:”—thus will lawyers, as well as doctors, differ. On the retirement of Lord Clarendon, he was appointed Lord Keeper (30th October, 1667), that noble author stating that he was “then in great esteem, which he did not long maintain after his advancement.” Other authors say, “he was not equal to the difficulties of the office, and that in nice points, he was too much inclined to decide in favour of both parties, and to divide what each claimant looked upon as his absolute property.” Having refused to put the Seal to the declaration for toleration, as judging it contrary to law, he was removed from his office, November 16th, 1762, and the Great Seal was delivered to Lord Shaftesbury as Lord Chancellor.

He had two wives, the first of whom was Judith,

daughter and heir of John Kynaston, of Mörton, in Shropshire, Esq. ; and the second, Dorothy, daughter of Dr. Saunders, Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, by each of whom he had issue.

Sir Henry Bridgeman, the fifth Baronet, (whose mother was the daughter, and eventually sole heir of Thomas Newport, the last Earl of Bradford of that family,) was created Baron Bradford, by George III., on 13th August, 1794 : and the same king advanced his son to the Viscounty and Earldom on 30th November, 1815.

25. JOHN SCOTT, EARL OF ELDON, Viscount Encombe, Dorsetshire, and Baron Eldon, of Eldon, in the county of Durham.

THIS illustrious name was first ennobled in the person of SIR JOHN SCOTT, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Lord Chancellor, in the reign of George III., and holding the latter high office in that of his successor George IV.

He was the third son of William Scott, a respectable merchant of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by his wife Jane, daughter of Henry Atkinson, Esq.,

of Newcastle. He was born on June 4th, 1751, and, having obtained an exhibition from the free school of his native town, he took the degree of M. A. in the University of Oxford, having been a Member, and afterwards Fellow of University College. The Middle Temple was his legal school, by which society he was called to the bar in Hilary Term, 1776. His talents in the Court of Chancery soon attracted the notice of Lord Thurlow, and acquired him a Patent of Precedency, in 1783, and they were still further exhibited as M. P. for Weobley, which he represented in 1783, and afterwards for Boroughbridge.

He was appointed to the offices of Solicitor General and Attorney General successively in the years 1788 and 1793, receiving the honour of knighthood in the former year. His period of official labour was not long, but was distinguished by the well-known State Trials of the time.

He succeeded Sir James Eyre, as Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, on July 18th, 1799, and was on the same day raised to the Peerage as Baron Eldon.

On the resignation of Lord Loughborough, he was appointed Lord High Chancellor, April 1st, 1801, and continued in office till February, 7th,

1806, when the Whigs coming into power, Lord Erskine was put in his place, but remained in it little more than a year. On April 1st, 1807, Lord Eldon was re-appointed, and continued to hold the Seals, not only till the termination of that reign, but during the greatest part of the following; retaining them till Hilary vacation, 1827; when, after having sat on the woolsack for a far longer term than any previous Chancellor, he retired from office with an unblemished reputation, and the affection and respect of all those who practised under him.

He survived his resignation rather more than ten years, dying on the 13th of January, 1838.

King George IV. at his coronation, advanced his Lordship to the Viscounty and Earldom, on July 7th, 1821.

Living in times of extreme excitement, a man of his uncompromising principles could not pass through his career without a host of political adversaries. But although he was subjected to the bitterest attacks, he never flinched from his consistency; and while he triumphed over the hostilities levelled against him, his very enemies were forced to join in the universal admiration of his talents as a lawyer, his excellence as a Judge, and his integrity as a man.

He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Aubone Surtees, Esq., a banker of Newcastle, by whom he had four children. His eldest son, John, died in 1805, leaving an only child, the present Earl, who succeeded his grandfather.

His elder brother, Sir William Scott, acquired an equal celebrity in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts, in the latter of which he presided for thirty years. In 1821, he was created a peer of the realm, by the title of Lord Stowell; but at his death in February, 1836, at the age of 90, he left no one to succeed to his honours.

27. JOHN SOMERS COCKS, EARL SOMERS, Viscount Eastnor, and Lord Somers, Baron of Evesham, and a Baronet.

THE first possessor of this barony was JOHN SOMERS, the distinguished Lord Keeper and Lord Chancellor in the reign of William III.

He was the son of an attorney at Worcester, where he was born, March 4, 1650. He was entered in 1675 at Trinity College, Oxford, and took his degree in 1781. In the meantime he

pursued the study of the law in the Middle Temple, and, though he devoted some of his time to the muses, he obtained, by the encouragement and aid of Sir Francis Winnington, the Solicitor General, a considerable practice at the bar, at a very early age. He found another patron in the Duke of Shrewsbury, to whom both his father and he had acted as stewards.

Taking the side of liberty, he could expect no promotion in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. But his extraordinary powers being exhibited as one of the counsel for the seven bishops, he was returned to the Convention Parliament, as a representative of his native city, and took a prominent part in the settlement of the important questions then in agitation.

King William recognized his merits, by appointing him Solicitor General, May 9, 1689, (when he was knighted); and on May 2, 1692, Attorney General. In 1690, he was made Recorder of Gloucester.

Ever since the beginning of the reign, the Great Seal had been in commission, but on March 14, 1693, the King gave it, with the title of Lord Keeper, to Sir John Somers, whom, on April 22, 1697, he raised to the dignity of Lord

Chancellor, and ennobled by the title of Lord Somers, Baron of Evesham ; adding, for the support of his dignity, a grant of the manors of Reigate and Howlegh, in Surrey, with a considerable annuity for his life.

He shone with distinguished lustre in the Court of Chancery ; he was an able and honest minister to his King ; and Lord Orford describes him as “ one of those divine men who, like a chapel in a palace, remain unprofaned, while all the rest is tyranny, corruption, and folly.”

But party ran high, and on April 10, 1700, a motion was proposed in the House of Commons, for an address to the King, praying him to remove the Lord Chancellor from his councils for ever. This was rejected by a majority of 167 against 106 ; but the King deemed it most prudent that he should resign. He would not, however, quail to his enemies, but delivered up the Seal to the King's order on April 17th.

In the next year, the Tory party, then in power, carried a motion to impeach him and some other lords, principally on account of the Partition Treaty ; but the Commons failing to appear to sustain the charges, he was acquitted by the peers.

.

Although he still continued to take a part in the discussions in Parliament, and was appointed one of the managers in the Union between England and Scotland, the plan of which he has the credit of proposing, Queen Anne did not call him to her councils till 1708, when she appointed him Lord President. He continued in office till 1710, when the ministry was removed. He lived for six years afterwards, during the latter part of which his mind gave way, and he died of apoplexy, April 26, 1716. As he was never married, his honours became extinct.

One of his biographers attributes to him and Lord Shrewsbury the "Tale of a Tub;" but it will not be easy to disprove the claim of its reputed author, Dean Swift. There are several works, both of poetry and prose, however, of which his authorship is undoubted; the former principally translations, the latter political and historical.

Most of his MSS. were unfortunately destroyed by the fire in Lincoln's Inn, in 1752; but some few that were rescued were published by Lord Hardwicke in 1778.

The Barony was revived by George III. on 17th May, 1784, in the person of Charles Cocks, the grandson of Mary, the sister, and co-heir of

the Lord Chancellor, who married Charles Coeks, Esq., M. P. for Worcester, in 1692. His son was elevated to the Viscounty and Earldom by George IV., 17th July 1821.

27. WILLIAM CAVENDISH, EARL OF BURLINGTON, and Baron Cavendish, of Keighley, Yorkshire.

HIS Lordship is another descendant of SIR JOHN DE CAVENDISH, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II., of whom an account was given under the title of Duke of Devonshire.

William, the fourth Duke of Devonshire, by his wife, Lady Charlotte, the only surviving daughter and heir of Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington and Cork, had three sons, the eldest of whom succeeded to the Dukedom ; the second died unmarried in 1781 ; and the third, Lord George Augustus Henry Cavendish, was raised by George IV. to the peerage, by the above title, on the 10th September, 1821.

28. KENNETH ALEXANDER HOWARD,
EARL OF EFFINGHAM, and Baron How-
ard of Effingham, Surrey.

SIR WILLIAM HOWARD, the Judge in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II., already noticed under the titles of the Duke of Norfolk, and the Earls of Suffolk and Berkshire, and Carlisle, is also the ancestor of the Earls of Effingham.

Lord William Howard, the eldest son of Thomas, second Duke of Norfolk, by his second wife, was, in consideration of his services to Henry VIII. and Edward VI., created by Queen Mary, on the 11th March, 1533-4, Lord Howard of Effingham. His son Charles succeeded him, and was raised by Queen Elizabeth to the Earldom of Nottingham, October 22, 1596.

His two sons in succession held the title, but upon the death of the latter without issue, the Earldom of Nottingham became extinct; but the barony devolved on Francis, the great grandson of Sir William Howard, the second son of the first Lord. George II. created the son of this

Francis, Earl of Effingham, on December 8, 1731. By the death of this Earl's grandson without issue, this second Earldom became extinct, Dec. 11, 1816. But the Barony survived in the person of the present Lord, who was the descendant of George, the brother of the above named Francis, on whom the Barony devolved on the extinction of the Earldom of Nettingham.

William IV. advanced his Lordship to the Earldom of Effingham, by patent dated 27th January, 1837.

30. CHARLES ANDERSON PELHAM,
EARL OF YARBOROUGH, Baron Yarbo-
rough, Lincolnshire, and Baron Worsley,
of Apuldurcombe, in the Isle of Wight.

THE ancestor of the Earl of Yarborough was SIR EDMUND ANDERSON, who was Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

He was the son of Thomas Anderson, of Broughton in Lincolnshire, Esq., of a family which originally came from Scotland. He re-

ceived the latter part of his education at Lincoln College, Oxford, and then entered himself of the Middle Temple; where he was appointed Reader in Lent, 9 Elizabeth, (1568), but did not read till the autumn following. It was not till Lent 16 Elizabeth, (1575) that he was double Reader; and the MSS. notes of his readings on that occasion still exist. In Michaelmas, 1577, he was called to the degree of the coif; and in 1779 he was made one of the Queen's Serjeants-at-law. In November, 1581, he is mentioned as one of the Queen's Counsel, on the trial of Edmund Campion and others, for High Treason, in endeavouring to introduce the Romish religion, and his opening speech, which exhibits the eloquence of the time, is stated to have been "very vehemently pronounced, with a grave and austere countenance."

On the death of Sir James Dyer, he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, 2nd May, 1582; and was soon after knighted. In 1585, he was one of the Judges on the trial of Mary Queen of Scots; and two years afterwards on that of Secretary Davison for issuing the commission for her execution. Obligated, on pain of losing his office, to find the

latter guilty, his judgment is an amusing specimen of legal logic. He said, "that Secretary Davison had done *justum non justé*; he had done what was right, in an unawful manner." That he was not a time-serving Judge may, however, be seen, by his conduct in the case of Cavendish, where he resisted the Queen's claim to appoint to an office, which she had no authority to grant; and also by his resistance to other acts of power.

He continued in office during the remainder of the Queen's reign, and being re-appointed by her successor James I., he continued to preside over the Court till his death, which occurred on the 1st August, 1605; when he was succeeded by Sir Francis Gawdy. His precise age is not known, but there is a portrait of him in his 76th year. He was buried at Eyworth in Bedfordshire. His Reports, which were in French, were not published till 1664.

He married Margaret, daughter of Nicholas, or Christopher Smith, of Annables in Hertfordshire, Esq., by whom he left several children; one of whose lineal descendants, Charles Anderson, took the name of Pelham, in compliance with the will of his great uncle, Charles Pelham, the brother of his grandmother, and was elevated to the peer-

age, by George III., by the title of Baron Yarborough, on August 13th, 1794. To his son, William IV. granted the Barony of Worsley, and the Earldom of Yarborough, on January 30th, 1837.

31. THOMAS WILLIAM COKE, EARL OF
LEICESTER, of Holkham, Norfolk, and
Viscount Coke.

SIR EDWARD COKE, one of the most distinguished names in legal annals, who was successively Lord Chief Justice of the Courts of Common Pleas and of the King's Bench in the reign of James I., was the progenitor of this noble house.

His father was Robert Coke, Esq., of Mileham in Norfolk, a barrister of some eminence, and of a family, tracing back its lineage beyond the times of Edward III. His mother was Winifred, the daughter and co-heiress of William Knightley, Esq., of Moregrave Knightley in the same county. He was born in 1550, at Mileham. By the death of his father, in 1561, he was left, almost in infancy, heir to a large estate; but this

fortunately did not prevent his family from bringing him up to the profession to which he became so great an ornament.

He received the rudiments of his education at the free-school at Norwich, and then was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he remained for four years, and took his Batchelor's degree. He was then enrolled a member of Clifford's Inn, and afterwards of the Inner Temple. In consequence of his early proficiency in the law, exhibited in the academical exercises then practised, he was excused two of the eight years of probation, which were then required, and was called to the bar after he had been only six years a student. He soon attained so high a reputation as to be engaged in almost every cause of importance; to be elected Recorder of the Cities of Norwich and Coventry; and to be Speaker of the House of Commons, in 35th Elizabeth.

On June 16th, 1592, he was appointed Solicitor General to Queen Elizabeth, and on the 10th April, 1594, was advanced to the office of Attorney General, acting in that capacity for the remainder of her reign, and being continued in it by her successor, James I.; by whom he was knighted shortly after his accession.

On the death of Sir Francis Gawdy, Sir Edward Coke was, on June 30th, 1606, appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in his place, where he continued to preside till October 25th, 1613; when, by the contrivance of Bacon, he was removed to the Lord Chief Justiceship of the Court of King's Bench, an office, though of greater honour, of far less profit. His conduct on both these benches was deserving of all praise; and his independent opposition to the King, in the case of the *Commendams*, was made the pretence first of disgracing him, and then of entirely removing him from his office; to which Sir Henry Montague was appointed, on November 15th, 1616. He is supposed to have fallen a sacrifice to the King's jealousy of his popularity as a Judge, and to some private intrigues of the Court.

In the following year he was restored to the King's favour, and to his place in the Privy Council; but was again dismissed in December, 1621, and committed to the Tower for his spirited conduct in the Parliament summoned in that year. Attempts, which were made to found criminal proceedings against him, totally failed; and the resentment of the Court, which lasted almost the whole remainder of this reign, was continued in

that of Charles I., in the early part of which he was mortified with the compulsory appointment of Sheriff of the County of Buckingham. In 1628 he was elected Knight of that shire, and bore a leading part in the memorable proceedings of that Parliament ; giving his powerful assistance in the spirited remonstrances called forth by the arbitrary conduct of the King, and eventually in framing the *Petition of Rights*.

Although he then retired from public business, he seems to his last hour to have been looked upon with suspicion by the Court ; for, even while on his death-bed, his house at Stoke Poges in Buckinghamshire was searched for seditious papers. He died on September 3rd, 1634, in the 84th year of his age, and was interred in the family burial place at Titeshall in Norfolk.

The disgusting vituperation which disgraced his attacks on the accused in some of the State Trials which he conducted as Attorney-General, and his pusillanimous sycophancy in some of his letters to King James, are blots in his character ; but they are more than counterbalanced by his excellence as a lawyer, his purity as a Judge, his unflinching patriotism in arbitrary times, and his legacy to the world of those works which are too

voluminous to be here separately enumerated ; and too valuable for any one, desirous of eminence in his profession, to venture to overlook.

His first wife was Bridget, daughter and co-heir of John Paston, Esq., of Huntingfield Hall, Suffolk ; and his second was Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Exeter, and widow of Sir William Hatton ; from both of whom he derived considerable property, and by both he had issue.

The descendants of his fourth son, Henry, were ennobled by George II., in the person of Sir Thomas Coke, K. B., who on May 28th, 1728, was created Baron Lovel, of Minster Lovel, Oxfordshire, and on May 9th, 1744, was advanced to the titles of Viscount Coke, of Holkham, and Earl of Leicester. With his death, however, the titles became extinct, his only son not surviving him. The Earl's sister, Anne, married Philip Roberts, Esq., whose son, Wenman Roberts, Esq., on the Earl's death, assumed the surname and arms of Coke, and succeeded to all the family estates. His son, the present Earl, was called to the peerage by her present Majesty, with the titles at the head of this article, on August 12th, 1837,

32. WILLIAM KING, EARL OF LOVE-
LACE, Viscount Ockham, of Ockham,
Surrey, and Baron King, of Ockham.

IN the Earl of Lovelace, the House of Peers has another member who owes his original honours solely to the legal profession ; the first LORD KING having been Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in the reign of George I., and having held the office of Lord High Chancellor under that monarch, and his successor George II.

PETER KING was born in 1669, at Exeter, where his father, Jerome King, carried on the business of a grocer and salter. He pursued this calling for several of his early years, but with what inclination may be presumed from the learning, industry, and skill exhibited in his "Inquiry into the Constitution, Discipline, Unity, and Worship of the Primitive Church," published in 1691, when he was only twenty-two years of age. He was fortunate in having John Locke for his uncle, who, perceiving his extraordinary talents, induced him to complete his studies at Leyden, and urged him to pursue the law as a profession. Entering

himself at the Inner Temple, he soon brought himself into so much notice, as to be elected representative in Parliament for Beeralston, in 1699, for which he continued to sit as member till his elevation to the Bench ; being mentioned in 1708, as an antagonist to Sir Richard Onslow, for the Speakership. In 1702, he gave another proof of his ecclesiastical learning in the publication of his "History of the Apostle's Creed."

In 1708, he was elected Recorder of London, and received the honour of knighthood from Queen Anne. When Lord Trevor was superseded, soon after the accession of George I., he was appointed (November 14, 1714) to succeed him as Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, where he continued to sit till May 27, 1725, when he was made Lord High Chancellor, and was created on the 29th, Baron King of Ockham in Surrey. He acted as one of the Lords Justices for the administration of the government during the king's absence, on two occasions in the reign of George I.

On the accession of George II., he was continued in his high office, and only retired from it on November 29th, 1733, when incapacitated by a paralytic stroke from performing its duties. His

sovereign granted him a pension of £6,000 a-year, payable out of the revenues of the Post Office.

His career was terminated on July 22, 1734, at Ockham, in Surrey, where his remains were deposited. How much his character was valued and esteemed, may be judged from the following lines, occasioned by his motto "*Labor ipse voluptas.*"

'Tis not the splendour of the place,
 The gilded coach, the purse, the mace,
 Nor all the pompous train of state,
 The crowds that at your levee wait,
 That make you happy, make you great :
 But while mankind you strive to bless
 With all the talents you possess ;
 While the chief pleasure you receive,
 Comes from the pleasure that you give ;
 This takes the heart, and conquers spite,
 And makes the heavy burden light :
 For pleasure, rightly understood,
 Is only labour to be good.

He married Anne, daughter of Richard Seys, of Boverton, in Glamorganshire, Esq., and by her he had (besides two daughters) four sons, who successively became heirs to the title.

Queen Victoria raised the present Lord to the Viscounty and Earldom in June, 1838.

Viscount.

1. JOHN ROBERT TOWNSHEND, Viscount SYDNEY of St. Leonard's, Gloucestershire, and Baron Sydney of Chishelhurst, Kent.

THIS peer claims the same legal origin as the Marquess Townshend, both being descended from SIR ROGER TOWNSHEND, the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII., who has been already noticed under that title.

Thomas Townshend, the second son of Charles, second Viscount Townshend, and Elizabeth, his wife, the daughter of Thomas Lord Pelham, was eminent as a politician and a scholar, in the reigns of George II. and George III. By his wife Albinia, the daughter of John Matson, Esq., of Matson in Gloucestershire, he had several children, the eldest of whom, Thomas, was ennobled by King

George III., on March 6th, 1783, by the title of Baron Sydney, of Chishelhurst, having previously held several high political appointments. The Viscounty was added by the same king, on June 9th, 1789.

Barons.

1. MARY FRANCIS ELIZABETH STAPLETON, BARONESS LE DESPENSER.

HER ladyship is descended from HUGH LE DESPENSER, Chief Justiciary of England in the reign of Henry III.

His ancestor, Robert, came over with the Conqueror, under whom he held the office of Steward or Despenser ; a title which was continued in his posterity, as a surname.

Hugh was the eldest son of Sir Geffrey le Despenser, who died about 1251. In 1258, he was one of the twenty-four Barons selected for the reformation of the State and the redress of grievances ; and by them he was soon after appointed Chief Justiciary of the kingdom. This office he retained till 1262, when King Henry III. removed him, and appointed Philip Basset in his place ; but being restored to it by the Barons, in the following year, we next find him opposed to his judicial rival, not in a legal controversy, but in a warlike strife, at Northampton. Both of these

afterwards distinguished themselves on opposite sides at the Battle of Lewes : and Hugh le Despenser terminated his career on the field of Evesham, on August 5th, 1265. His prowess as a soldier was more to be admired than his conduct as a Judge, which was marked with the violence and rapacity of the times.

He married Oliva, daughter and heir to Philip, Lord Basset of Wycombe, Bucks, and widow of Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. Having been summoned to Parliament as a Baron, on December 24th, 1264, the title continued in his male issue, till the year 1400, when Thomas, the seventh Baron, and Earl of Gloucester, was beheaded. The attainder, however, being reversed in 1461, the title was restored to his granddaughter, Elizabeth the wife of Edward Nevill ; whose male descendants continued to hold it till 1587, when, after a contest, it was confirmed in 1603, to Mary Nevill, the wife of Sir Thomas Fane. His issue (Earls of Westmoreland) united the title with their honours, until the death of John, the seventh Earl of that family without issue, in 1762 ; when it fell into abeyance between the heirs of his two sisters, which the crown decided in 1763, in favour of Sir Francis Dashwood,

Bart., the son of the *elder* sister. On his death in 1781, the barony again fell into abeyance, which was terminated in 1788, by the death of one of the claimants, and the succession of Sir Thomas Stapleton, Bart., (the father of the present Baroness,) who was the sole heir of Lady Catherine Paul, the *younger* sister of John, the seventh Earl of Westmoreland.

2. SOPHIA RUSSELL, BARONESS DE
CLIFFORD, of Appleby.

THIS barony was first held by the grandson of ROGER DE CLIFFORD, who was a Justice Itinerant in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I.

He was a direct descendant of Richard, Duke of Normandy, the grandfather of William the Conqueror, through William, surnamed Ponce, Earls of Arques and Thoulouse, whose grandson Walter Fitz-Richard Fitz-pont, coming into possession of Clifford Castle, in Herefordshire, in right of his mother, took the surname of Clifford. His second son, Roger de Clifford, married Sibill, daughter and heir of Robert de Ewyas, and widow

of Lord Tregoz, and was father of the above-named Roger.

This ROGER DE CLIFFORD was greatly experienced in military affairs, and was placed in several important governments, being appointed Governor of Marlborough and Ludgershall Castles in 1268, and of Erdesley Castle, in Herefordshire, in 1277.

In 1268 he was the first named of four Justices Itinerant for Rutland, Surrey, Southampton, Dorset, Somerset, and Gloucester ; and in 1280, he was also the first named (with the addition of *Senior*, his son being then alive) of four Justices Itinerant for pleas of the forest in the county of Southampton. He was also in the same year appointed Justicier of all Wales.

He died in 1286, about 86 years of age, and was buried at Dore Abbey, in Herefordshire.

His son Roger was killed in the Welsh wars in 1283, leaving a son, Robert, who was summoned to Parliament as a Baron, by Edward I., on December 29th, 1299. The eleventh Baron was created Earl of Cumberland in 1525, but by the death of the third Earl in 1605 without issue male, the Earldom devolved on his brother, and this barony on his daughter Anne, successively the wife of Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset, (by

whom she had two daughters) and of Philip, Earl of Pembroke. The succession to the Barony was not decided till some years after her death, when in 1691, her grandson, Thomas Tufton, Earl of Thanet, made good his claim. At his death, in 1729, the Barony fell into abeyance among his five daughters, which was terminated in 1734, by the confirmation of the barony to the third daughter, Margaret, wife of Thomas Coke, Earl of Leicester. On the Earl's death, in 1775, without issue, the Barony fell again into abeyance among the descendants of the four remaining daughters of the Earl of Thanet, and was in 1776, granted to Edward Southwell, the grandson of Catherine, the eldest. On the death of Edward's son, in 1832, without male issue, the Barony fell again into abeyance among the issue of his three daughters, which King William IV., in 1833, terminated in favour of the present Baroness, as the heir of the eldest daughter, Catherine. Her Ladyship is the widow of John Russell, Esq., R. N., son of Lord William Russell, and nephew of the Duke of Bedford.

3. HARRIET ANNE CURZON, BARONESS
ZOUCHE, of Harringworth.

THE third Barony connected with the law is also held by a female; her ancestor, the first Baron of that title summoned to Parliament, having been a Justice Itenerant in the reign of Edward III.

This was WILLIAM LE ZOUCHE, the son of Eudo le Zouche, by Milisent, the widow of John de Montalt, and sister and co-heir of George de Cantilupe, Baron of Bergavenny. William was summoned to Parliament January 13th, 2 Edward II. (1308), and was the first named of six Justices Itinerant for the county of Derby, in 4 Edward III. (1330). He married Maud, daughter of John Lord Lovel, of Tichmarsh; and dying in 26 Edward III. (1352) was succeeded by his grandson, whose male descendants held the title till the death of Edward, the eleventh Baron, in 1 Charles I. (1625), without male issue. He, however, left two daughters, between whom the title fell into abeyance, and so continued among their representatives for nearly 200 years, till George III., in

1815, terminated it in favour of Sir Cecil Bishopp, Bart., one of the co-heirs of the elder. On his death in 1828, without male issue, another abeyance occurred between his two daughters, which was decided by George IV. (1829), in favour of the elder, being the present Baroness, the wife of the Honourable Robert Curzon.

4. CHARLES AUGUSTUS ELLIS, BARON
HOWARD DE WALDEN, in Essex.

THIS title we have already noticed under that of Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, as having been given to Thomas, the son of the fourth Duke of Norfolk, a descendant of SIR WILLIAM HOWARD, the Judge in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II.

This Thomas, Lord Howard de Walden, was afterwards also created Earl of Suffolk. On the death of his grandson, the third Earl, in 1688, without male issue, the Barony fell into abeyance between his two daughters, in which it continued till 1784, when it was determined by George III. in favour of General Sir John Griffin Griffin,

Knight of the Bath, the great grandson of the elder daughter. On his death in 1797 without issue, the Barony (on the decease of his sister, Mrs. Parker, the only remaining representative of the last Earl's elder daughter,) devolved on Frederick Hervey, fourth Earl of Bristol, and Bishop of Derry, the grandson of the younger daughter. His Lordship dying in 1803, was succeeded in this Barony by the present Peer, the son of the Earl's grand-daughter, who was the only child of his Lordship's only son, Lord Hervey, who died before his father.

5. HUGH CHARLES CLIFFORD, BARON CLIFFORD, of Chudleigh.

LORD Clifford, of Chudleigh, is another descendant from ROGER DE CLIFFORD, mentioned under the title of Baron de Clifford of Appleby, as a Justice Itinerant in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I.

The fifth in descent from Robert, the first Lord Clifford of Appleby, was Roger de Clifford, who had three sons, the elder of whom succeeded in

his titles. The third son was Sir Lewis Clifford, a Knight in the reign of Edward III. ; from whom, in regular descent, came Thomas (son of Hugh Clifford, of Ugbrooke, in Devonshire), whom Charles II. elevated to the peerage on April 22, 1672, by the above title.

6. DIGBY WILLOUGHBY, BARON MIDDLETON, of Middleton, in Warwickshire, and a Baronet.

SIR THOMAS WILLOUGHBY, a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in the reign of Henry VIII., was the ancestor of the present Lord Middleton.

He was the fourth son of Sir Christopher Willoughby, (by Margaret, the daughter of Sir William Jenney, of Knottshall, Suffolk,) who was the grandson of Sir Thomas, the second son of William, fourth Lord Willoughby of Eresby. His eldest brother, William, became ninth Lord Willoughby of Eresby, and his next brother, Christopher, was the father of the first Lord Willoughby of Parham.

Sir Thomas having been entered of Lincoln's Inn, was appointed Reader to that Society, Autumn, 9 Henry VIII. (1516), but not then reading, he was again appointed in the following Lent. In Trinity Term, 13 Henry VIII. (1521), he was called to the degree of the coif, and on 28th April, 1530, he was appointed King's Serjeant. He and John Baldwin (afterwards Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas) were made Knights in Trinity Term, 26 Henry VIII. (1534); being the first Serjeants who were ever raised to that dignity. It was previously considered so onerous a service, that in the reign of Henry VI., Serjeant Thomas Rolfe, having been summoned to receive the order of Knighthood, pleaded his privilege, alleging that he was bound to attend the Court of Common Pleas, and not elsewhere.

On the 9th of October, 29 Henry VIII. (1537), Sir Thomas was constituted one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert. He continued in this seat till his death, which occurred on September 29th, 1545.

He married Bridget, daughter and heir to Sir Robert Read, of Bore Place, in Chiddingstone, Kent, afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

Francis, the sixth in descent from him, was, during his minority, created a Baronet by Charles II., on April 7th, 1677, with remainder to his brother Thomas, who succeeded him, and was called up to the House of Peers, by Queen Anne, on January 1st, 1712, by the above title.

7. HENRY BROMLEY, LORD MONTFORT,
Baron of Horseheath, Cambridgeshire.

THE first Lord Montfort, of this name, was a descendant on the female side from SIR THOMAS BROMLEY, who was Lord Chancellor of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The family is of an ancient knightly race, and flourished, in the reign of King John, in the county of Stafford.

The parents of SIR THOMAS BROMLEY were George Bromley, Esq., of Hodnet, in Shropshire, and Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Thomas Lacon, of Willey, in the same county. He was the second son, and was born about 1530. He studied the law in the Inner Temple, of which Society he was appointed Autumn Reader, 8 Eliz. (1566).

In the same year he was elected Recorder of London, and was one of the Commissioners to try offences committed within the verge of the Court. On the 14th of March, 11 Eliz. (1569), he was appointed Solicitor General, and while in this office he was elected Treasurer of the Inner Temple, and put up the great carved skreen in the hall. On the death of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Lord Keeper, he was advanced on April 26th, 21 Eliz. (1579), to the dignity of Lord High Chancellor, which he held till his death; and though succeeding so eminent a predecessor, his learning and integrity prevented the Court of Chancery from suffering by the change. The part he took as one of the Commissioners for the trial of Mary Queen of Scots at Fotheringay Castle, is less to be approved.

From two speeches addressed to Queen Elizabeth, which are among the Egerton papers, Mr. J. Payne Collier infers that he was first constituted Lord Keeper, and afterwards was elevated to the dignity of Lord Chancellor; but, independently of the non-existence of any patent appointing him to the first office, an expression in the second speech, which was clearly made when he was called to the office of Chancellor, plainly

proves that he was then immediately succeeding Sir Nicholas Bacon, "in whome all good qualities did abounde." The first speech (if made at all by Sir Thomas) has no reference to either office, (except in a heading not his own), and was a mere general devotion of himself to the Queen's service.*

He died on the 12th of April, 1587, aged 57, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where his remains lie under a magnificent monument, on which all his eight children, four sons and four daughters, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Adrian Fortescue, Knight of the Bath, are represented.

William, the sixth in regular descent from him, had two daughters, of whom Mercy, the eldest, (who afterwards became his sole heir,) married John Bromley, of Horseheath Hall, Cambridge-

* This is confirmed by a reference to the Memoranda on the Close Rolls; by which it appears that the Great Seal, from February 20th, 1579, (the day of Sir Nicholas Bacon's death,) till April 26th, remained in the custody of the Queen herself, who, on various days during the interval, employed Lord Burghley and the Earl of Leicester, and on one occasion Sir Francis Walsingham, to seal the writs and other documents which then required forwarding.

shire; and their son Henry, who was elected M.P. for Cambridgeshire, in 1727 and 1734, was ennobled by King George II., receiving the above title on May 9th, 1741.

There were two other Judges connected with this family.

First, another SIR THOMAS BROMLEY, the second son of Roger, the brother of the Lord Chancellor's grand-father, by his wife, Jane, daughter of Thomas Jennings. He was also of the Inner Temple, and was chosen Autumn Reader there 25 Henry VIII. (1533), and was again elected both in Autumn and Lent, 31 Henry VIII., but did not read on these two latter occasions. In 1540 he was created Serjeant at Law, and on July 2d, in the same year, was made King's Serjeant. On November 4th, 36 Henry VIII. (1544), he was constituted one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, and so continued during the remainder of that and the whole of the following reign; but on October 4th, 1553, the first year of Queen Mary, he was advanced to the office of Lord Chief Justice of that Court. He presided at the Trial of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton in the following April, when he pressed with indecent severity upon the prisoner, refusing to allow an

act of parliament referred to by Sir Nicholas to be read to the jury. Their acquittal of the prisoner, and the imposition of fine and imprisonment upon them in consequence, are reported in the State Trials. He was succeeded on June 11, 1555, by Sir William Portman. His daughter and heir, Margaret, married Sir Richard Newport, who by her was the ancestor of the late Earls of Bradford; a title which became extinct in that family in 1762, but which was revived in 1815, in the descendants of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, one of whom had married the sister and heir of the last Earl.

Secondly, SIR EDWARD BROMLEY, of Shifnal Grange, Shropshire, also of the Inner Temple, and Lent Reader there, 3 James I. (1605), who was constituted one of the Barons of the Exchequer on February 6th, 7 James I. (1610), which office he enjoyed during the remainder of that reign, and was continued in it on the accession of Charles I. He died in the Summer Vacation of 1627, and was succeeded by Sir George Vernon.

8. THOMAS DE GREY, BARON WALSINGHAM, of Walsingham, Norfolk.

THIS title was first granted to SIR WILLIAM DE GREY, who was Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in the reign of George III.

He belonged to an illustrious family of great antiquity, several branches of which have been ennobled. His immediate ancestors were settled at Merton, in Norfolk, having large possessions in that and other counties; and his father was Thomas De Grey, who represented the borough of Thetford and the county of Norfolk in Parliament, and who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Wyndham, Esq. of Felbrigge, in Norfolk.

SIR WILLIAM was their third son, and was born at Merton, July 7th, 1719. After an education which was completed in Christ's College, Cambridge, he adopted the law as his profession, in which he soon obtained considerable eminence. He was appointed King's Counsel, January 30th, 1758; Solicitor General to the Queen in 1761; Solicitor General to the King in 1764; and Attor-

ney General on August 6th, 1766, receiving the honour of knighthood. From the year 1762 he sat in Parliament as the representative successively for Newport in Cornwall, and for the University of Cambridge. On the resignation of Sir John Eardley Wilmot, he was constituted, on January 25th, 1771, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, where he continued to preside till his resignation on June 7th, 1780, when he was succeeded by Lord Loughborough. On the 17th of the following October, George III. raised him to the peerage by the above title. His death occurred on May 9th, in the following year, and his remains were deposited at Merton, the seat of his ancestors.

He married Mary, the daughter of William Cowper, Esq., of the Park, near Hertford; and the present peer is their grand-son.

•

9. HENRY JAMES MONTAGU SCOTT,
BARON MONTAGU, of Boughton, North-
amptonshire.

THIS title was first granted on June 29th, 1621, by King James I., to Edward, the eldest grandson

of SIR EDWARD MONTAGU, mentioned under the titles of Duke of Manchester and Earl of Sandwich, as Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas in the reign of Henry VIII. His brother Henry was first Earl of Manchester.

The first Baron's grandson was created by William III. on April 9th, 1689, Viscount Monthermer and Earl of Montagu; and was further advanced by Queen Anne on April 12th, 1705, to the dignities of Marquess of Monthermer, and Duke of Montagu. All these titles became extinct in 1749, by the death, without issue male, of his son, whose daughter Mary, however, marrying George, the fourth Earl of Cardigan, King George III. on May 8th, 1762, created their son John, Baron Montagu of Boughton. The Barony became again extinct in 1772, by his death, without issue, in the life of his father, in whom the Marquisate and Dukedom had been revived by patent, dated 5th November, 1766. The Barony was then granted to him, on August 8th, 1786, with a special remainder to the present Lord Montagu, the second son of his only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, the wife of Henry, third Duke of Buccleugh.

This remainder took effect in 1790, on the death of the Duke without male issue, when the Marquisate and Dukedom again became extinct, and the Earldom of Cardigan devolved on the next heir male of that family.

10. GEORGE KENYON, LORD KENYON,
Baron of Gredington, Flintshire; and a
Baronet.

THE father of the present Baron was SIR LLOYD (afterwards Lord) KENYON, Master of the Rolls, and Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, in the reign of King George III.

LLOYD KENYON was the second, but eldest surviving son of Lloyd Kenyon, of Brynn, in Flintshire, Esq., (a younger branch of the family of Kenyon, of Peele, in Lancashire,) and Jane, the eldest daughter of Robert Eddowes, of Eagle Hall, Cheshire, Esq. He was born at Gredington, in Flintshire, on October 5th, 1732, and was educated at Ruthin, in Denbighshire. He then was articled to Mr. W. J. Tomkinson, an attor-

ney, at Nantwich, in Cheshire; but afterwards, in 1754, entered himself at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar, Hilary Term, 1761. He at first practised as a conveyancer, but his abilities soon required a wider field, and procured him an extensive business in the Court of Chancery, to which however, as was customary in those days, he did not wholly confine himself. In April, 1782, he succeeded Mr. Wallace in the office of Attorney General, which he resigned the following year, but was soon afterwards re-appointed.

On the death of Sir Thomas Sewell he was appointed, March 27th, 1784, Master of the Rolls, and was created a Baronet. He presided in that Court until June, 1788, when he was elevated to the office of Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, as the successor of the Earl of Mansfield. On June 9th, he was ennobled by George III., with the above title.

He died April 2d, 1802, having fulfilled the duties of his high office in such a manner as to justify the high expectations formed upon his appointment to it; "profound in legal erudition, patient in judicial discrimination, and of the most determined integrity."

He married Mary, the third daughter of George Kenyon, of Peele, in Lancashire, and by her he had three sons, the second of whom survived and succeeded him.

11. EDWARD THOMAS HOVELL THURLOW, BARON THURLOW, of Thurlow, in Suffolk.

EDWARD, the first Lord Thurlow, was Lord High Chancellor in the reign of King George the Third.

He was the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Thurlow, rector of Ashfield, in Suffolk, where he was born about 1732. His mother was Elizabeth, the daughter of Robert Smith, a descendant from Richard Hovell, esquire of the body to King Henry V.

His education was commenced at Canterbury School, and completed at Caius College, Cambridge; and having been called to the bar by the Society of the Inner Temple, he attained the rank of King's Counsel in November, 1761. In March, 1770, he was appointed Solicitor General, and on June 21st, 1771, Attorney General; and he sat in Parliament for Tamworth from 1768 till his elevation to the peerage.

On the resignation of Earl Bathurst he was constituted Lord Chancellor, and on the same day (June 3rd, 1778) was created Baron Thurlow, of Ashfield. He resigned the Great Seal in April, 1783, but it was restored to him on December 23, on Mr. Pitt's becoming Prime Minister. He then continued to hold it till June 15th, 1792, when he again resigned, in consequence of a political difference between him and Mr. Pitt; having, however, on the 12th, received a new patent of peerage with the present title, containing a remainder to the issue male of his two brothers, Thomas, Bishop of Durham, and John Thurlow, Esq., of Norwich.

He was a man of powerful mind, but of rough manners: bold in investigating the truth, the decisive and overwhelming expression of his judgment was singularly effective, and, though few modern practitioners can have witnessed it, is still traditionally referred to with a degree of awe. Mr. Butler, in his reminiscences, gives an interesting speech, delivered in his presence by Lord Thurlow in the House of Lords, on his being reproached by the Duke of Grafton for his plebeian extraction, which, as it has a peculiar application

to the subject of the present volume, is here presented to the reader:—

“I am amazed at the attack which the noble Duke has made on me. Yes, my Lords, I am amazed at his Grace’s speech. The noble Duke cannot look before him, behind him, or on either side of him, without seeing some noble peer who owes his seat in this house to his successful exertions in the profession to which I belong. Does he not feel that it is as honourable to owe it to these, as to being the accident of an accident? To all these noble Lords the language of the noble Duke is as applicable and as insulting as it is to myself. But I don’t fear to stand single and alone. No one venerates the peerage more than I do;—but, my Lords, I must say that the peerage solicited me,—not I the peerage. Nay more,—I can say, and will say, that, as a peer of parliament,—as Speaker of this right honourable House,—as Keeper of the Great Seal,—as Guardian of His Majesty’s conscience,—as Lord High Chancellor of England,—nay, even in that character alone, in which the noble Duke would think it an affront to be considered,—but which character none can deny me,—as a MAN,—I am at this

moment as respectable,—I beg leave to add,—I am at this time as much respected,—as the proudest peer I now look down upon.”

His Lordship died unmarried, on September 12th, 1806 ; when he was succeeded under the limitation in the last patent, by the eldest son of his brother, the Bishop of Durham, the father of the present peer.

The title of Baron Thurlow, of Ashfield, of course, became extinct.

12. GEORGE WILLIAM LYTTLETON
LORD LYTTLETON, Baron of Frankley,
Worcestershire ; Baron Westcote, of Balamare, in Ireland ; and a Baronet.

No name is more eminent in legal biography than that of SIR THOMAS LYTTLETON, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the reign of Edward IV. He was the ancestor, not only of this Barony of Lyttelton of Frankley, but also of two others hereafter noticed.

He was a very old family, seated in Worcester shire, taking their name from South Lyttleton in

that county, originally written Luttleton, where they had considerable property. One of his ancestors, in the reign of Henry III., Thomas de Luttleton, married two wives, the first of whom was the daughter and heir of Sir Simon de Frankley, and the second was the daughter and sole heir of William Fitz-Warin, a Justice Itinerant in that reign. His grandson Thomas, who was esquire of the body to Richard II., Henry IV., and Henry V., left an only daughter, Elizabeth, whose husband, Thomas Westcote, of Westcote, near Barnstaple, in Devonshire, on his marriage with her, took the name of Luttleton. Of their issue, SIR THOMAS, the Judge, was the eldest.

It is uncertain at which university he was educated, but he studied the law at the Inner Temple, where he distinguished himself by reading on the statute "*de donis conditionalibus*." King Henry VI. appointed him Steward or Judge of the Palace Court; and on February 1st, 1453, he was called to the degree of the coif, whence he was advanced on May 13th, 1455, to the office of King's Serjeant. In this office he was continued on the accession of Edward IV., with whom he seems to have been in equal favour; but he had the prudence to sue out a general pardon in each reign.

On April 17th, 6 Edward IV. (1466), he was constituted one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, having a grant of 110 marks annually beyond the accustomed fee, and the sum of 106*s.* 10½*d.* for a robe and furs, and 66*s.* 6*d.* for a summer robe, called *Linura*. On the temporary restoration of King Henry VI, in October, 1470, he was continued in the office, nor was he removed on the return of Edward IV. in the following year, but died in possession of it at Frankley, on August 23d, 1481, aged about 60, having been created a Knight of the Bath in 1475, when the Prince of Wales was invested with that honour. He was interred in Worcester Cathedral, under a tomb erected in his life-time, and now existing.

He has been called the father of the law, and his celebrated *Treatise on Tenures* fully supports the title. In its compilation, Dugdale says that he had great furtherance from Sir John Prisot, then Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. Sir Edward Coke's valuable commentary on this treatise must ever remain a text book for the profession; and its various editions have been embellished with the names of Hale, Nottingham, Hargrave, and Butler.

By his wife Joan, widow of Sir Philip Chetwynd, and one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir William Burley, of Bromscroft Castle, Shropshire, he had three sons.

1. From his eldest son, William, in lineal descent, came Thomas, who, in 1618, was created a Baronet. George, the fifth Baronet, was on November 19th, 1757, raised by George II. to the peerage, with the title of Lord Lyttleton, Baron of Frankley. He signalized himself by the publication of "The life of Henry the Second;" of "Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul;" and of other valuable works. On the death of his son Thomas, the second Lord, notorious for his profligacy, the Barony became extinct in 1779; but the Baronetcy devolved on his uncle William George Lyttleton, raised to the Irish peerage on July 21st, 1776, as Lord Westcote, to whom the title of Lord Lyttleton of Frankley, was re-granted on August 13th, 1794, and whose son is now in possession of both titles.

2. From Richard, the second son of the Judge, descended the present Lord Hatherton, who will be noticed in a subsequent page.

3. The Judge's third son, Thomas, of Spetchley, Worcestershire, was the ancestor of SIR ED-

WARD LYTTTELTON, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and Lord Keeper in the reign of King Charles I.

He was born at Mounslow, in Shropshire, in 1589, and was the son of Sir Edward Lyttelton, of Henley, in the same county, one of the Justices of the Marches, and Judge of North Wales. In 1609 he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Oxford, having been a gentleman commoner at Christchurch. Removing to the Inner Temple, he became Autumn Reader there, 1632, and pursued his legal studies with such success that he was elected Recorder of London. On October 17th, 1634, he was appointed Solicitor General, and received the honour of Knighthood. When the Great Seal was delivered to Sir John Finch, Sir Edward Lyttelton was, on January 27, 1640, appointed to succeed him as Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas ; and on the 23rd of the following January he again succeeded Sir John Finch, then Lord Fordwich, as Lord Keeper of the Great Seal ; and on February 18th, was created Baron Lyttelton, of Mounslow, a title which became extinct on his death without male issue.

He preserved his loyalty to his Sovereign in spite

of suspicions, and actually assisted the King in a military capacity, receiving a Commission at Oxford in May, 1644, "to raise, enroll, and retain, one regiment by the name of Auxiliaries, consisting of Gentlemen of the Inns of the Court of Chancery, and of all the Officers and Ministers belonging to the High Court of Chancery, and their servants, and of Gentlemen and other persons who would voluntarily put themselves under his command, to serve his Majesty for the security of the University and City of Oxford." He was the last Lord Keeper of the Great Seal who served in the field.

His death happened on August 27th, 1645, at Oxford, and his body was interred in the Cathedral of Christchurch there, where a monument was some years after erected to his memory.

The "Reports" under his name were published in 1683, but it is doubted whether they are of his composition.

He married two wives, the first of whom was Anne, daughter of John Lyttelton, of whom no issue survived him; the second was Sidney, the widow of Sir George Calverley, of Cheshire, and daughter of Sir William Jones, a Judge of the Court of King's Bench. By her he had one

daughter, Anne, who married Sir Thomas Lyttelton.

The name is frequently written Littleton.

13. HENRY WILLIAM POWLETT, late
TOWNSHEND, Baron BAYNING, of
Foxley, in Berkshire.

SIR ROGER TOWNSHEND, the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII., has already been noticed under the titles of Marquess Townshend and Viscount Sydney. He is also the ancestor of Lord Bayning.

William Townshend, the third son of Charles, second Viscount Townshend, and Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Lord Pelham, held an office in the household of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and represented Yarmouth in various parliaments. He married Henrietta, only daughter of Lord William Powlett, (second son of Charles, Duke of Bolton,) and heiress of the last Viscountess Bayning, a title which became extinct in 1698.

Their eldest son, Charles Townshend, well

known in the parliamentary and political history of the latter part of the reign of George II., and of the early part of that of George III., was rewarded by the latter King for his services, by being created on October 20th, 1797, Lord Bayning, of Foxley. His son, the present peer, took the name of Powlett, being that of his mother, the great granddaughter of the above Lord William Powlett.

14. WILLIAM ORDE POWLETT, BARON
BOLTON, of Bolton Castle, Yorkshire.

THIS title owes its origin to the same ancestry, though by illegitimate descent, as that of the Marquess of Winchester, the first holder of which, SIR WILLIAM PAULET, Keeper of the Great Seal under Edward VI., has been already mentioned in the list of Marquesses.

Charles Powlett, (for the name is written in various ways, according to the fancy of the possessors of it,) fifth Duke of Bolton, left a natural daughter, Jane Mary Powlett, on whom he entailed his principal possessions in failure of issue male of his brother, the last Duke of Bolton

which occurred in 1794. She had previously married Thomas Orde, Esquire, who, on the above event happening, took the name of Powlett, and on November 20th, 1797, was elevated to the peerage by the above title, derived from the possession of the Bolton estates.

15. THOMAS ATHERTON POWYS, Baron
LILFORD, in Northamptonshire.

THE first LORD LILFORD was great grandson of SIR THOMAS POWYS, a Justice of the Court of King's Bench in the reigns of Queen Anne and King George I.

He was the second son of Thomas Powys, Esq., of Henley, in Shropshire, a Serjeant at Law, and of Anne, daughter of Sir Adam Littleton, of Stoke Milburgh, in the same county, Baronet. He was born about the year 1649, and, with his brother Littleton, pursued the study of the law. On the refusal of Sir Heneage Finch, the Solicitor General, (afterwards Earl of Aylesford,) to draw up a warrant to invest a papist with a benefice, King James II. appointed Sir Thomas Powys, whom he

found more obedient, to that office, in 1686, and raised him to that of Attorney General in the following year, in which capacity he led the prosecution of the seven bishops. He of course was removed on the accession of William and Mary. In 1702, he was the Queen's Premier Serjeant at Law. In 1711 he purchased the manor of Lilford, in Northamptonshire.

On June 8th, 1713, he succeeded Sir John Powell, the younger, as one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, but did not sit there long, being, soon after the accession of King George I. superseded on October 14th, 1714, when Sir John Pratt was put in his place. He died April 4th, 1719, aged 70, and was buried at Lilford, where, upon a handsome monument, is inscribed an epitaph written by Prior, the poet; which speaks of him, whether as an advocate, a judge, or in the relations of private life, in the most eulogistic terms.

He married twice. His first wife was Sarah, the daughter of Ambrose Holbech, of Mollington, in Warwickshire, Esq. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip Meadows, Knt. He had issue by both.

His great grandson, Thomas Powys, who re-

presented the county of Northampton in several parliaments, was ennobled by King George III., with the above title, on October 26th, 1797.

SIR LITTLETON POWYS was the elder brother of Sir Thomas, and was born about the year 1648. He succeeded the elder Sir John Powell as a Baron of the Exchequer, on October 29th, 1695, and was removed on January 28th, 1700, to the King's Bench, on the death of Sir Thomas Rokeby. He continued in the latter office during the whole of the reign of Queen Anne, and till near the end of that of King George I., resigning on October 26th, 1716.

There is a curious letter of his in the State Trials, Vol. 15, p. 1414, containing an account of a trial at which he presided, at Rochester Assizes in July, 1719, in which a clergyman was convicted for preaching a sermon at Chislehurst for the charity children of St. Ann's, Aldersgate, London, although he did it with the consent of the Bishop of the diocese, and the rector of the parish. Four other parties, being the schoolmasters and trustees of the charity, were also convicted for collecting the money. The bishop was Atterbury, and it is evident that the whole was a party proceeding, to which, it is too clear, by the Judge's ob-

servation that the preacher had Cardinal Alberoni's leave as well as the Bishop of Rochester's, that he lent his aid. The letter is dated from Henley, near Ludlow, the seat of his family.

16. FRANCES BASSET, BARONESS
BASSET, of Stratton, Cornwall.

THERE is no doubt that the ancestor of this family is RALPH BASSET, who was Chief Justiciary of England in the reign of King Henry I.; but the precise course of descent is involved in much obscurity.

1. RALPH BASSET's history is little known. He held the above high office certainly during the year 1124, while King Henry I. was in Normandy; for it is recorded that between St. Andrew's day and Christmas he and the King's theines held a council of nobles at Hundhoge, in Leicestershire, and hung more thieves there than were ever known before. He would appear to have been a harsh governor. Another record shews him in the same office in 12 Henry I. (1121,) when, according to the manner of the

time, he gave one carucat of land in Chinalton, parcel of the lordship of Coleston in Nottinghamshire, and ten oxen, for the maintenance of a monk in the abbey of Eynsham, in Oxfordshire. The precise time of his death is uncertain; but Madox, (*Exchequer* I. p. 146,) names a Ralf Basset, in 5 Stephen, (1139-40), as Justice Itinerant, with Geoffrey de Clinton, in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Wiltshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Lincolnshire; and as Justicier of the Forest in Norfolk. He is stated to have left four sons, Thurston, Thomas, Richard, and Nicholas; from whom various baronies sprang.

2. RICHARD BASSET, the third son, also held the office of Chief Justiciary under Henry I. jointly, as Dugdale thinks, with Alberic de Vere. Under that title, he was sheriff of Essex in 1135, the last year of Henry I., and again in 1154. The name appears also in 1 Henry II. (1155-6,) as sheriff of Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire, and again for eleven counties in 5 Stephen. Madox, (*ut supra*) gives his name in the same year, as a Justice Itinerant in Hertfordshire, Sussex, Leicestershire, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Lincolnshire. It

is related of one of the first Henry's Great Justiciaries, (possibly one of the Bassets,) that on being once told that the king had praised him, he said with a sigh, "He praises no one whom he does not mean to destroy." Richard married Matilda, the daughter of Geoffrey Ridel, who had also been Chief Justiciary in the reign of Henry I. and by her he had several children.

Many others of this family held judicial offices.

3. WILLIAM BASSET held places in the king's court, in the 21, 22, 23, and 29 Henry II, 1174-5-6-82: and acted as Justice Itinerant in various counties from the year 1167 to 1179. He was probably a son of Richard the Justiciary, and was sheriff of Lincolnshire in 25 Henry II.

4. THOMAS BASSET performed the same duties in the same reign, and for about the same period.

5. ALAN BASSET was one of the king's Justiciars in 2 Henry III., (1217-18). He, or one of his name, in 14 John, (1212) gave to the king one hundred marks and an excellent palfrey, that his daughter might marry the heir of William de Lanvalley; and their daughter Hawise was married to John, the son and heir of Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, Chief Justiciary of England.

Aliva, another daughter of Alan Basset, married Richard Talbot.

6. Another WILLIAM BASSET was Justice Itinerant into various counties in 10, 11, and 16 Henry III. (1226-27-31.)

7. PHILIP BASSET was appointed Chief Justiciary by King Henry III. in the 45th year of his reign, (1260-1), in substitution for Hugh le Despenser, appointed by the barons; and while he held this office, it appears that a cause (47 Henry III.) was adjudged by the king himself. He appears afterwards in 54 Henry III. (1269,) as one of the magnates present at the king's council. He is said by Dugdale to have been the last who held the office of *Justiciarius Angliæ*, the two Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas having from that time a Chief Justice in each.

8. Another THOMAS BASSET is named as a Justice of the King's Bench in 46 Henry III. (1261-2).

9. And a third WILLIAM BASSET was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas 11 Edward III. (1337), and was removed into the Court of King's Bench, 15 Edward II. 28th October, 1341.

From which of the sons of Ralph Basset the

Bassets of Cornwall descended is undecided. The manor of Tehidy, in that county, is said to be the most ancient seat of the family. The grandfather of the present baroness was Francis Basset, M. P. for Penryn. His son, Francis, who also represented that borough, was created a baronet November 24th, 1779, and was raised to the peerage June 17th, 1796, by the title of Lord de Dunstanville, of Tehidy Park. He afterwards obtained a new patent, dated November 7th, 1797, creating him Lord Basset, of Stratton, with remainder to Frances, his only daughter, on whom the latter title devolved on the death of his lordship, 14th February, 1835.

The barony of De Dunstanville and the baronetcy became extinct.

17. WILLIAM ARDEN, BARON ALVANLEY, of Alvanley, Cheshire.

HIS Lordship's father, SIR RICHARD PEPPER ARDEN, the first Lord Alvanley, held the offices of Master of the Rolls and Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in the reign of George III.

The family of Arderne (for so the name was formerly written,) is very ancient, extending even beyond the Conquest. The father of the Judge was John Arden, of Harden, or Hawarden, in Cheshire, Esquire; and his mother was Sarah, daughter of Cuthbert Pepper, of Pepper Hall, Yorkshire, Esquire. He was born about the year 1745, and took his degrees of A. B. and A. M. in 1766, at the University of Cambridge, in which he became a Fellow of Trinity College. In the pursuit of his profession he obtained a silk gown; and in 1781 succeeded Mr. Lee as Solicitor General, from which he retired in the next year, but was re-appointed December 26th, 1783; and was advanced to the office of Attorney General, March 30th, 1784.

On the elevation of Lord Kenyon to the Chief Justiceship of the Court of King's Bench, in June, 1788, Sir Richard Pepper Arden succeeded him as Master of the Rolls, and continued to sit in that Court till May, 1801, when he was constituted Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Lord Eldon, then appointed Lord Chancellor. On May 22nd, 1801, he received his patent of peerage, taking his title from a manor which had belonged to his family from the reign of Henry III.

He represented various places in Parliament from 1782 till his elevation to the peerage.

He married Anne Dorothea, eldest daughter of Richard Bootle Wilbraham, of Latham House, Lancashire, Esquire, the sister of the present Lord Skelmersdale.

His death occurred on March 19th, 1804, and he was buried in the Rolls Chapel.

There are three other judges of the name, probably of some branch of this family. These are : —

1. RALPH DE ARDENA, before whom fines were levied in 9 John (1207-8).

2. JOHN ARDERNE, who was appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer, 5th February, 22 Henry VI., 1444.

3. SIR PETER ARDERNE, who was made a Serjeant-at-Law in 21 Henry VI. (1443), and was constituted Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, May 2nd, 1448 ; in which office he was continued by King Edward IV., at his accession in 1461, but was soon after appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, being succeeded in the Exchequer by Sir Richard Illingworth. It appears that fines were levied before him from "27 Henry VI., Oct. Mart. usque XV. Pasch. 7 Edward IV." (1468), about which time he pro-

bably died. The remains of himself and his wife Catherine were buried at Nettleswell, in Essex, under an arch between the church there and a chapel built by them, and in which they founded a chantry.

18. ALLEYNE FITZ-HERBERT, BARON ST. HELEN'S, in the Isle of Wight, Hampshire, and Baron of St. Helen's in Ireland.

IN the female line Lord St. Helens is descended from SIR ANTHONY FITZHERBERT, the celebrated justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Henry VIII. His Lordship's male ancestors are of the same name, but of a different branch, settled at Somersall-Herbert, and Tessington in Derbyshire.

SIR ANTHONY was of the Norbury branch, in the same county, descended from a William Fitzherbert, to whom a grant of the manor of Norbury was made in 1125. He was the third son of Ralph Fitzherbert of Norbury, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Marshall, of Upton

and Sedishall, Leicestershire ; and received his education at Oxford. He was called to the degree of the Coif, 18th November, 1510, and was made King's Serjeant, 24th November, 1516. In 1523, some time before Easter, he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Sir Richard Elliott, and continued in that office till his death, May 27th, 1538, when he was succeeded in it by Sir Thomas Willoughby. He was buried in Norbury Church.

The profoundness of his learning is universally acknowledged, and is evidenced by his various works. The principal of these are his "*Natura Brevium*," highly lauded by Sir William Blackstone, and in which "*Lyttelton's Tenures*" were first cited ; and "*The Grand Abridgment*," containing an abstract of the Year Books till his time. Besides these, and several other publications connected with the law, he wrote others on Husbandry and the Surveying of Lands.

He married Matilda, daughter and co-heir of Sir Richard Cotton, of Hamstall-Redware, Staffordshire. His great-grand-daughter Elizabeth, married Sir John Fitzherbert, of Tissington, Knight. The third son of that marriage was Anthony, whose grandson, Alleyne, the present

Lord, having distinguished himself in many diplomatic situations, was rewarded by King George III. with the Irish peerage, in 1791, and received the addition of the English title on July 31st, 1801.

19. EDWARD LAW, BARON ELLENBOROUGH, in the County of Cumberland.

FEW names are better known among lawyers than that of SIR EDWARD LAW, the first Lord Ellenborough, who was Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in the reign of King George III.

The learned Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlisle, was his father; his mother was Mary, the daughter of John Christian, Esq., of Unerig, in Cumberland. He was their third son, and was born about 1749. After passing through the Charter House, he completed his education at Peter House, Cambridge, of which his father was master. Having selected the law as his profession, he pursued it at the Inner Temple with industry, and was soon rewarded with success, being appointed one of the King's Counsel on June 27th, 1787, and

Attorney General in 1801, without taking the usual previous step of Solicitor General. Lord Kenyon dying in the following year, Sir Edward was raised to his place of Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, receiving at the same time the above peerage by patent, dated April 10th, 1802. In this Court he continued to preside for more than sixteen years, when, feeling the approach of death, he resigned in November, 1818, and was succeeded by Sir Charles Abbott, afterwards Lord Tenterden. He did not long survive his retirement, but died on December 13th, 1818.

His solid learning, his extensive powers, his nervous diction, and the dignity with which he upheld his office, will not be soon forgotten in Westminster Hall.

He married Ann, daughter of George Philip Towry, Esq., Captain, R.N.; and their eldest son, now Governor General in India, is the present peer. The second, Charles Ewan, is one of her Majesty's Counsel, and Recorder of London, and represents the University of Cambridge in Parliament.

John, one of the first Lord's brothers, became Bishop, successively of Clonfert, Killala, and Elphin. George Henry, another of his brothers,

was Bishop, first of Chester, and afterwards of Bath and Wells.

20. DAVID MONTAGU ERSKINE, BARON
ERSKINE, of Restormel Castle, Cornwall.

THE HONOURABLE THOMAS ERSKINE, the first Lord of this title, was third son of Henry David, fifth Earl of Buchan, and Agnes, daughter of Sir James Stewart, of Goodtrees, Baronet. He was born in 1748, and the early part of his career was in the military profession. He, however, soon altered his views, and diligently applied himself to the study of the law, retiring for the purpose to Cambridge, and entering himself at Lincoln's Inn. He was called to the Bar in 1778, and in the following year successfully defended Captain Baillie against a criminal information which was applied for, on the part of Lord Sandwich, the First Lord of the Admiralty, on account of a publication accusing his Lordship of neglect and corruption in his administration of Greenwich Hospital. "It was," says Mr. Butler, "the first time that he advocated a cause in any court of

justice ; and never did a first speech elevate an advocate so instantly into eminence. He retained it until, at the close of his forensic career, he was advanced to the office of Chancellor."

His oratorical powers were so eminent, that no doubt the opinion of so great a lawyer as Mr. Butler will be acceptable. He says, " The eloquence of this remarkable man was an era at the bar. His addresses to juries have not been equalled ; they alike captivated their understanding, their imaginations, and their passions. He often rose to the highest oratory, but it was simple ; and even in its most daring flights there was much that was very familiar ; but this rather increased than diminished their general effect. His skill in the conduct of a cause, and in the examination of witnesses, has never been surpassed : his discretion never forsook him ; his manners were always most gentlemanly." * * " A true friend to constitutional liberty, he was its constant and animated advocate ; but he never failed in respect to the Crown, or sacrificed to the prejudices and vagaries of the populace."

His popularity as an advocate was at the highest pitch during the State Trials of 1794, when, by his extraordinary exertions, he procured the ac-

quittal of John Horne Tooke and others, charged with high treason. He represented Portsmouth in several Parliaments, from the year 1783, till his elevation to the peerage.

This took place on February 8th, 1806, when, on the Whigs coming into office, he was selected as Lord High Chancellor. He, however, only retained this high station till March in the following year, when Lord Eldon resumed the seat, from which he had been removed to give place for Lord Erskine. His Lordship was too short a time in the Court of Chancery to afford him a fair opportunity of mastering the intricacies of a study so different from that to which twenty-seven years of his life had been devoted.

He died November 17th, 1823. He married twice; first, Frances, the daughter of Daniel Moore, Esq., M. P. for Great Marlow; and secondly, Miss Sarah Buck. By the latter he had no children, but eight by the former.

His eldest son is the present Lord; and his third son, THOMAS, was appointed Chief Judge of the Bankruptcy Court, on its first institution in 1831; and in 1839 was appointed to succeed Sir James Alan Park, as one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, in which he still sits.

21. HUNGERFORD CREWE, BARON
CREWE, of Crewe, Cheshire.

THE progenitor of Lord Crewe, was SIR RANDOLPH CREWE, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in the reigns of James I. and Charles I.

The manor of Crewe in Cheshire gave name to the family, and was possessed by them for a long period of time, until it fell into the hands of the husband of an heiress of the last male heir of the elder branch. One of her descendants sold it in 1578 to Sir Christopher Hatton, the Lord Chancellor, from whose heirs it was again purchased by Sir Randolph Crewe, a descendant from a younger brother. He was the eldest son of John Crewe, of Nantwich, and Alike Mainwaring, his wife, who had also a younger son, named Thomas. Both of them engaged in legal studies, and both became Serjeants-at-law; and John, the son of the latter, who was also called to the same degree, was, for his steady adherence to his sovereign during the Commonwealth, raised by Charles II. to

the peerage by the title of Lord Crewe, of Stene : this barony, however, became extinct in 1721, on the death without issue of his two sons who successively held it.

SIR RANDOLPH was a member of Lincoln's Inn, where he was Autumn Reader, 44 Elizabeth (1602). He was called to the degree of the Coif, July 1st, 12 James I. (1614); and was Speaker of the Parliament holden that year. He was in the next year one of the commissioners for the trial of Richard Weston for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, and appears to have been engaged in several important cases reported in the State Trials. On the appointment of Sir James Ley to the office of Lord High Treasurer, Sir Randolph Crewe was constituted Lord Chief Justice in his place, 26th January, 22 James I., (1625); and on James's death in the following March, was continued in that office by King Charles I. When this monarch, in the following year, was desirous of supplying his necessities by way of LOAN, and found the Chief Justice unwilling to promote his object, he discharged him from his office by writ under the Great Seal, dated 10th November, 1626; and soon afterwards appointed Sir Nicholas Hyde to succeed him. Old Fuller quaintly ob-

serves of him—"The country hath constantly a smile for him, for whom the Court hath a frown. This Knight was out of office, not out of honour, living long after at his house in Westminster, much praised for his hospitality." He adds, "I saw this worthy Judge in 1642, but he survived not long after." Debrett's Peerage dates his death in 1646, aged 87.

He married Juliana, daughter and co-heir of John Clipsby, of Clipsby, in Norfolk, Esq.; and their male descendants continued in possession of the estate till the death of John Crewe in 1684, whose daughter Anne married John Offley, of Mudeley, in Staffordshire; and their son took the name of Crewe. His grandson, John, was raised to the peerage by King George III. on February 25th, 1806, with the above title, and the present Lord is his grandson.

22. JOHN THOMAS MANNERS SUTTON,
BARON MANNERS, of Foston, in Lincolnshire.

THE lately deceased nobleman, the father of the present Lord, was THOMAS MANNERS SUTTON,

the fifth son of Lord George Manners Sutton (the third son of John Manners, third Duke of Rutland), by Diana, daughter of Thomas Chaplin, Esq., of Blankney, in Lincolnshire.

He was born February 24th, 1756, and having been educated at the Charter House, and at Emanuel College, Cambridge, became a student at Lincoln's Inn, and was in due time called to the Bar. He was first Solicitor General to the Prince of Wales, and afterwards in 1802, to the King, on which appointment he was knighted. From this post, he was raised to the Bench in 1805, succeeding Sir Beaumont Hotham as a Baron of the Exchequer. On the retirement of Lord Redesdale, he was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and at the same time, April 14th, 1807, received a patent conferring on him the above barony. He presided in the Irish Chancery for above twenty years, resigning the Seal just previous to Michaelmas Term, 1827, and was succeeded by Sir Anthony Hart.

His Lordship died at his house in Brook Street, on May 30th, 1842, in the 87th year of his age. By his marriage with Anne, daughter of Sir John Copley, of Sprotborough, Bart., he had no issue; but by his second wife, Jane Butler, sister to

Richard, Earl of Glengall, he had one son, the present Lord.

The late Archbishop of Canterbury was his Lordship's brother, and consequently Lord Viscount Canterbury, the Archbishop's eldest son, is his nephew.

[ROWLAND HILL, BARON HILL.]

I SUSPECT that this nobleman is descended either from SIR JOHN HILL or HULL, (for it was written in both ways) of Hill's Court, near Exeter, who was a Justice of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV., of the Common Pleas under the latter King,—or from SIR ROBERT HILL or HULL, also a native of Devon, who was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the reign of Henry IV., V., and VI.: but I do not know the pedigree with sufficient certainty, to introduce his Lordship more fully in this list.

23. ROBERT FRANCIS GIFFORD, BARON
GIFFORD, of St. Leonard's, Devon-
shire.

THIS Baron is the son of SIR ROBERT GIFFORD, whose father of the same name was a respectable tradesman in the city of Exeter, and who by his talents, industry, and integrity, raised himself to the peerage.

He was born February 24th, 1779, and served his time in the office of Mr. Jones, a solicitor at Exeter. On the expiration of his articles, in 1808, he left that branch of the profession, and pursued the study of the law at the Middle Temple. From 1803 to 1808, he practised as a special pleader, and on February 12th in the latter year, he was called to the bar, joining the Western Circuit. His merits being soon appreciated, he acquired a considerable share of business, in the discharge of which he secured the approbation and friendship of the two Chief Justices—Lord Ellenborough and Sir James Mansfield.

His professional celebrity soon called him to

office, and without having previously been made a King's Counsel, he was on May 9th, 1817, appointed Solicitor General. He then left the Courts of Common Law, and devoted himself to Chancery Practice, in which he became equally distinguished. In July, 1819, he succeeded Sir Samuel Shepherd as Attorney General, and in that capacity conducted, in the following year, the memorable investigation into the conduct of Queen Caroline.

On January 8th, 1824, on the resignation of Sir Robert Dallas, he was constituted Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; and on the 30th, he was called to the House of Peers by the above title, an honour which had been very sparingly granted to the President of that Court, and which even Sir Charles Abbott, the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, had not then attained, but which Sir Robert Gifford owed entirely to his attainments in Scotch law, and his peculiar competency to decide on the appeals from that part of the kingdom. For this purpose he was immediately appointed Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords, and greatly assisted Lord Eldon in reducing the arrear.

He remained in the Common Pleas for a few

weeks only, being removed, on the death of Sir Thomas Plumer, to the office of Master of the Rolls in March, 1824. His indefatigable attention to his onerous duties too soon undermined his health, and brought his life to an early termination. He died at Dover on September 24th, 1826, only 47 years of age. His remains now lie in the Rolls Chapel.

No one who knew him, either in his forensic or judicial career, will deny that the honours he attained could not have been more meritoriously conferred.

A parallel has been drawn between his Lordship and Lord Chancellor King [See Earl of Lovelace]; and it is a curious commencement of it, if the fact be as it is stated, that each of their fathers carried on their business in the same house in Exeter.

By his Lordship's marriage with Harriett Maria, daughter of the Rev. Edward Drewe, of Broadhenbury, Devonshire, he had several children, of whom the present Lord is the eldest.

24. JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, BARON
LYNDHURST, of Lyndhurst, Hampshire.

THE present Lord High Chancellor of England bears this title. He is the son of the eminent historical painter of his name, and was born on May 21st, 1772. Educated at Cambridge, he greatly distinguished himself there, and became Fellow of Trinity College. After his call to the bar in 1804, by the society of Lincoln's Inn, his advance was rapid. He was made Serjeant at Law, 1813, King's Serjeant in 1818, Solicitor General in 1819, when he was knighted, and Attorney General in 1823. In 1818 he was appointed Chief Justice of Chester, and in 1826, Recorder of Bristol.

In September, 1826, he succeeded Lord Gifford as Master of the Rolls; and on the resignation of Lord Eldon in Hilary Vacation, 1827, he was appointed Lord Chancellor in his place, being also created Lord Lyndhurst, by patent, dated April 25, 1827. He continued to preside in the Court of Chancery during the remainder of the reign of

King George IV., and in that of William IV. till November 22, 1830; when, the Whigs coming into power under the administration of Earl Grey, he resigned the Seal, which was then delivered to Lord Brougham. Soon afterwards Lord Lyndhurst took the place of Sir William Alexander as Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and remained in that office till Sir Robert Peel's first ministry; when in November, 1834, the Great Seal was restored to him. He then only held it for a few months, again retiring on the breaking up of that administration in April, 1835, when the Seal was put into Commission, at the head of which was Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, the Master of the Rolls, who in the following year, was appointed Lord Chancellor, and created Lord Cottenham.

Lord Lyndhurst from this time devoted his great energies to the performance of his parliamentary duties. In September, 1841, however, the re-appointment of Sir Robert Peel as Prime Minister called his lordship, for the third time, to the wool sack: a post he still adorns with powers which this is not the fitting place to illustrate or describe.

While a commoner, he represented in Parliament the boroughs of Yarmouth and Ashburton, and eventually the University of Cambridge.

His Lordship has been twice married. First, to Sarah Garry, daughter of Charles Brunston, Esq., and widow of Lieut. Colonel Charles Thomas; and secondly, to Georgiana, daughter of Lewis Goldsmith, Esq.: and he has issue to continue his honours.

25. JOHN HENRY ABBOTT, BARON
TENTERDEN, of Hendon, Middlesex.

THE first Lord Tenterden, SIR CHARLES ABBOTT, the present Baron's father, held the offices of Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas and King's Bench, in the reign of King George III., and was Lord Chief Justice of the latter Court in the reigns of that monarch and of his two successors, George IV. and William IV. He affords another glorious example that merit, ability, and integrity can raise a man in this country, from the most private station to the highest honours.

He was the son of John Abbott of Canterbury, where he pursued the humble occupation of a barber. His mother was Alice, only daughter of Daniel Bunce, of the same place. He was born on

October 7th, 1762, and after receiving the rudiments of his education at the Grammar School in his native city, he completed it at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he was afterwards appointed Fellow and Tutor. He eventually entered himself at the Inner Temple, and on being called to the bar, joined the Oxford Circuit. His reputation was so high that his business produced him as great a professional income as any junior counsel in his day ever acquired. He never would accept a silk gown, but was raised from behind the bar to the bench without any intermediate step.

Soon after the death of Mr. Justice Heath, Mr. Abbot was, in Hilary Term, 1816, appointed his successor in the Court of Common Pleas, but in the following Easter Term was removed to the more arduous duties of the King's Bench. He continued to perform those duties till the resignation of Lord Ellenborough; when, on November 2d, 1818, he was raised to the office of Lord Chief Justice of that Court. He presided in it during the remainder of the reign of King George III., during the whole of that of George IV., and until November 4, 1832, when, at the age of 70, he died at his house in Queen Square.

King George IV. ennobled him with the above title on April 30, 1827.

No judge ever sat on the bench who displayed greater learning, clearness, and discrimination; nor whose judgments have been so undisputed. He early distinguished himself by various legal works, the most celebrated of which is his "Treatise of the Law relating to Merchant Ships and Seamen;" and he devoted his latter days in the House of Lords to the introduction of several important reforms in the law.

The present Peer is his Lordship's eldest son, by Mary, the eldest daughter of John Lagier Lamotte, of the Grotto House, Basildon, Berkshire, Esq.

26. WILLIAM DRAPER BEST, BARON
WYNFORD, of Wynford Eagle, Dorset-
shire.

THIS title was given to the present Lord on his retiring from the office of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Bench, which he held in the reign of George IV.

He was born in December, 1767, at Haselbury, near Crewkerne, in Somersetshire; studied the law in the Middle Temple; and was called to the bar in 1789, and to the degree of the Coif in 1800. In January, 1819, he was constituted one of the Justices of the King's Bench, on the elevation of Mr. Justice Abbott to the head of that Court, and was then knighted. In April, 1824, he succeeded Lord Gifford as Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; and on his retirement from that high office, (in which he was succeeded by the present chief, Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal,) in 1829, he was, on June 9th, created a Baron by the above title.

By his wife, Mary Anne, daughter of Hambly Knapp, Esq., of Haberdasher's Hall, he has a large family; thus securing the continuance of his honours.

27. HENRY BROUGHAM, BARON
BROUGHAM AND VAUX, of Brougham,
in the county of Westmoreland.

THE nobleman who holds this title, was a distinguished orator and parliamentary leader in the

House of Commons, and was created Lord Chancellor by King William IV.

The family is very ancient, tracing its possession of the manor of Brougham to the time of Edward the Confessor. The father of the present Lord was Henry Brougham, Esq., of Brougham and Scale's Hall; and his mother was Eleanor, only child of James Syme, D.D., by Mary, the sister of William Robertson, the Scottish historian. His Lordship was born 19th September, 1779, and was called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1808. He acquired great eminence as an advocate on the Northern Circuit, but was more known in the metropolis by his exertions in the House of Commons, in which he sat as representative of Winchelsea, and lastly of Yorkshire, till his elevation to the peerage. This event occurred on November 22d, 1830, when he was appointed to the office of Lord Chancellor, under Lord Grey's administration. On the removal of the ministry in 1834, he resigned his office; but, though his party resumed the reins of government in the following year, the custody of the Great Seal was not restored to him.

He married Mary Anne, eldest daughter of

Thomas Eden, Esq. (brother of Lords Auckland and Henley), and widow of John Spalding, Esq.

His Lordship has published several works in various branches of literature and science.

28. JOHN CHAMBRE BRABAZON, BARON CHAWORTH, of Eaton Hall, Herefordshire, in the peerage of the United Kingdom; Earl of Meath, Lord Brabazon and Baron Ardee, in that of Ireland.

THIS Peer is descended from Sir ROGER BRABAZON, who was Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II.

James le Brabazon (sometimes written Braban-
zon,) came from a province in Brabant, to assist William of Normandy in the conquest of England. In the reign of Henry III. his family was seated at Moseley and Eastwell, in Leicestershire. ROGER BRABAZON appears to have held also possessions in Nottinghamshire. He is first mentioned in 15 Edward I. (1286-7) as a Justice Itinerant in Lancashire for Pleas of the Forest, and in 18 Edward I. an allowance of £33 6s. 8d. was made to him as a Judge of the King's Bench.

The precise time of his appointment as Chief Justice of that Court does not appear, but he is so named in 26 Edward I. 1297, and also in the last year of that monarch's reign, 1307. He was continued in his high office on the accession of King Edward II., and presided in the Court till 1315-6, 9 Edward II., when he was removed on account of his great age; but was honoured by being called to the Privy Council of the King.

He married Beatrix, daughter of William le Grant, and died in 11 Edward II. Henry Phillips says that the Earls of Meath were his direct heirs male.

The 12th in descent from James le Brabazon, was Sir William, who was Vice Treasurer of Ireland, and died in 1552. His son Edward was ennobled with the title of Baron Brabazon of Ardee in Ireland, in 1616; and the Earldom was granted to his son and successor in 1627. The present is the tenth Earl in regular descent, and was created an English Peer on September 10, 1831.

29 THOMAS DENMAN, BARON DEN-
MAN, of Dovedale, Derbyshire.

THIS excellent man was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench by William IV., and continues to grace that office under her present Majesty.

His father was the highly esteemed Dr. Thomas Denman of London, (of an ancient Nottingham family,) and his mother was Elizabeth, the daughter of Alexander Brodie, Esq., of London. He was born on the 23rd of February, 1779, and pursuing his legal studies in Lincoln's Inn, was called to the Bar by that Society in 1806. He was appointed Solicitor General to the unfortunate Queen Caroline in 1820, and, with Mr., now Lord, Brougham, her Attorney General, conducted her defence in the House of Lords. His popularity was so great in those agitating times, that the Common Council of London, passing over their own officers, elected him in 1822, Common Serjeant of the city. He was appointed King's Council in 1828, and on the formation of Lord

Grey's administration, in November, 1830, he received the office of Attorney General, with the honour of knighthood. In November, 1832, Lord Tenderden, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, died, and Sir Thomas Denman was immediately appointed his successor: and on the 28th March, 1834, he was raised to the peerage by the above title. By his wife Theodosia Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard Ververs, of Saxley, in Leicestershire, he has a very large family.

30. JAMES SCARLETT, BARON ABINGER, of Abinger, Surrey, and of the city of Norwich.

THIS distinguished lawyer was appointed Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer by King William IV., and still continues to preside over that Court.

Descended from an affluent family long settled in the Island of Jamaica, his father was Robert Scarlett, Esq., and his mother Elizabeth Anglin, both of that Island; and his brother, Sir William Anglin Scarlett, was Chief Justice there.

His Lordship on coming to England was entered as a Fellow Commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge, in which University he took the usual degrees in Arts. He studied the law in the Inner Temple, by which Society he was called to the Bar in 1791, and was appointed one of his Majesty's Counsel, 1816. He was soon distinguished as one of the most able and successful advocates of his time, and was in 1819 elected M. P. for Peterborough, continuing in the House of Commons as representative for that borough, and afterwards of the city of Norwich, until his elevation to the peerage.

He was appointed Attorney General in April 1827, but resigned the office in January following. In March, 1829, he was again appointed, and, in consequence of another change in the ministry, again resigned in November, 1830. On the first and short administration of Sir Robert Peel, he was constituted in December, 1834, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the room of Lord Lyndhurst, to whom the Great Seal was then entrusted for the second time; and by patent, dated 12th January, 1835, he was created Baron Abinger.

His Lordship married Louise Henrietta, third

daughter of Peter Campbell, of Kilmoney, Argyllshire, Esq., and by her he has several children.

One of his daughters, Mary Elizabeth, having married Sir John Campbell, was created on January 22, 1836, a Peeress in her own right, by the title of Baroness Stratheden; and her husband on June 22nd, 1841, was ennobled by the title of Lord Campbell, of St. Andrew's in the county of Fife.

31. EDWARD JOHN LYTTLETON, BARON
HATHERTON, of Hatherton, in the county of Stafford.

THIS is another title in the family of SIR THOMAS LYTTLETON, a Judge of the Common Pleas in the reign of Edward IV., and the celebrated author of the "Treatise on Tenures:" of whom some account has been already given under the title of Lord Lyttleton of Frankley.

Sir Thomas had three sons, whose descendants have been all ennobled. Lord Lyttleton of Frankley is the descendant of his eldest son William; Sir Edward Lyttleton, Lord Keeper under

Charles I., and created Lord Lyttleton of Mounslow, was descended from his third son, Thomas Lyttleton of Spetchley in Worcestershire; and the present Lord Hatherton is the descendant of Richard, his second son, who was himself a lawyer, and to whom the TENURES were addressed.

Fifth in descent from Richard, was Edward Lyttleton of Pillaton Hall, Staffordshire, who was created a Baronet in 1627. The baronetcy became extinct in 1812, on the death of the fourth Baronet, Sir Edward, without male issue, but the estates devolved on his sister's grandson, Edward John Walhouse, who, thereupon took the name and arms of Lyttleton, and was created Baron Hatherton, by King William IV., by patent dated 11th May, 1835.

32. CHARLES CHRISTOPHER PEPYS,
BARON COTTENHAM, of Cottenham,
county of Cambridge.

THIS eminent lawyer was Master of the Rolls in the reign of King William IV., and Lord Chancellor in the reigns of that monarch and of her present Majesty.

Of an ancient family in Cambridgeshire, his Lordship's immediate ancestor was William, second son of William Pepys, of Cottenham in that county. His eldest son John, who died about 1589, was the grandfather of Richard Pepys, Esq., who was Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland in 1665, and whose two grandsons, William Weller Pepys and Lucas Pepys, were both created Baronets by George III.

Sir William Weller Pepys, Bart., was a Master in Chancery, and died in June, 1825, leaving by his wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, Chancellor of the Exchequer, six children, of whom the eldest son of the same name succeeded to the Baronetcy, and Lord Cottenham was the second.

His Lordship was born 29th April, 1781; entered himself at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar, 23rd November, 1804; was honoured with a silk gown in 1826; appointed Solicitor General to the Queen in 1830, and to the King in 1834, on which occasion he was knighted, on February 24th, in that year. On the 29th of the following September, he succeeded Sir John Leach, then recently deceased, as Master of the Rolls; and on 23rd April, 1835, on the appoint-

ment of Lord Melbourne's administration, he was named as First Lord Commissioner of the Great Seal, and continued to preside in that capacity until January 1836, when he was constituted Lord High Chancellor. He resigned with the ministry in August, 1841.

Although party spirit ran high during the time he held this office, the able manner in which he discharged its duties was the theme of universal and deserved admiration. His patent of peerage is dated 20th January, 1836.

He married, 30th June, 1821, Caroline, daughter of William Wingfield, Esq., and has five sons and five daughters.

33. MARY ELIZABETH CAMPBELL, BARONESS STRATHEDEN, of Cupar, in the County of Fife.

THIS lady is daughter of LORD ABINGER, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

At the date of her creation, 22nd January, 1836, she was the wife of Sir John Campbell, Attorney General to King William IV. : and the

remainder in her patent is to his male heirs. Sir John has since been elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Campbell, of Saint Andrew's, in Fifeshire. See that title.

**34. HENRY BICKERSTETH, BARON
LANGDALE, of Langdale, in the County
of Westmoreland.**

His Lordship was appointed Master of the Rolls in the reign of King William IV., and still retains the office.

He is the second son of Henry Bickersteth, Esq., by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Batty, and was born 9th March, 1796. He distinguished himself highly at Caius College, Cambridge, taking the degree of B. A. in 1808, as senior wrangler, and becoming Fellow of his college. He maintained his character at the Bar, to which he was called, 22nd November, 1811, by the Society of the Inner Temple, and was appointed King's Counsel, in 1827. In January, 1836, he succeeded Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, (afterwards Lord Cottenham,) as Master

of the Rolls, and was at the same time elevated to the Peerage, by patent, dated the 23rd of that month.

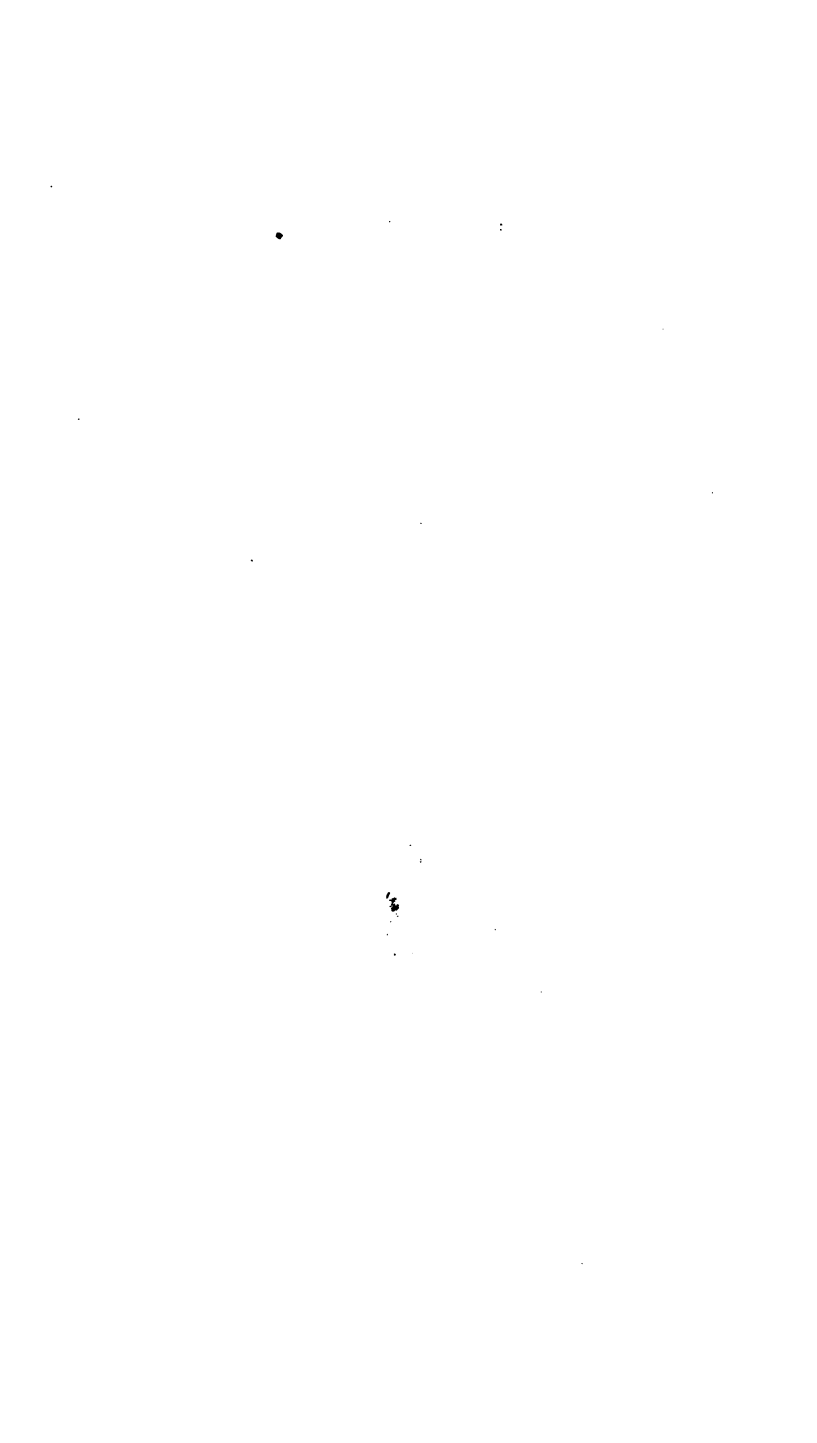
Indefatigable in the discharge of his judicial duties, his Lordship is not content to confine himself to their performance; but assiduously devotes a portion of his time to the promotion of two important objects connected with his office. One of these is the preservation and better arrangement of the records of the country; the other, the reformation of the Equity practice. By his efforts in both of them the public will be materially benefited; in the former, by the advantage of a more easy access and reference; in the latter, by his zeal to remove every dilatory impediment, and his anxiety to introduce an uniform simplicity, tempered as they are by a caution and discretion which diminish the dangers of innovation.

He married 17th August, 1835, Jane Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward, Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer; and has issue.

35. **GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK
BRUDENELL BRUCE**, (commonly called Earl Bruce,) **BARON BRUCE**, of Tottenham, in Wiltshire.

LORD Bruce is the eldest son of the Marquess of Aylesbury, and was summoned to Parliament by the present Queen at her coronation, in June, 1838, to sit for his father's barony of Bruce, originally granted April 17th, 1746.

His Lordship, therefore, being a peer of parliament, claims as well as his noble father a place in these pages, as descended from **ROBERT DE BRUS**, the justiciary in the reign of Henry III., and from **SIR EDWARD BRUCE**, **LORD KINLOSS**, the Master of the Rolls under James I.



THE following Peerages owe their origin to the Profession of the Law ; but, inasmuch as the eminent lawyers connected with them never occupied the JUDICIAL SEAT in ENGLAND, they could not be properly introduced into the preceding list.

1. GEORGE HENRY ROPER-CURZON,
BARON TEYNHAM, of Teynham in
Kent.

THIS title was first granted by King James I. on July 9th, 1616, to John, the grandson of JOHN ROPER, Esq. of Well Hall, in Eltham, and of St. Dunstan's, in Kent, who was Attorney General to Henry VIII.

He was the eldest son of John Roper, of Swadcliffe, Kent, and Margery, daughter and co-heir of John Tattersall, of Well Hall ; and became sheriff of Kent in 12 Henry VIII., (1520—1). He also

held the office of Prothonotary of the King's Bench.

He married Jane, daughter of Sir John Fineux, of Swingfield and Hearn in Kent, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench ; and dying on April 7th, 1524, was buried at St. Dunstan's.

The connection of this family, by marriage, with the law is remarkable. Besides his own marriage with the daughter of Sir John Fineux, two of his daughters married Sir Edward Montagu, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and John Pilborow, a Baron of the Exchequer ; his son married the daughter of Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor of England ; and his great grandson married the daughter of Sir Anthony Browne, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

2. FLETCHER NORTON, LORD GRANTLEY, Baron of Markenfield, in Yorkshire.

THE first honours of the first Peer of this title, were gained in the law, SIR FLETCHER NORTON having been first Solicitor, and then Attorney General to King George III.

This family (originally named Coigniers, or Conyers,) traces its antiquity up to the Conquest. Sir Fletcher was born at Grantley, near Ripon, in Yorkshire, on June 23d, 1716, and was the eldest son of Thomas Norton of that place, by Elizabeth, daughter of William Serjeantson, of Hanleth in Craven, Esq. Educated for the Bar, he held successively the offices of King's Counsel, Attorney General for the County Palatine of Lancaster, and Solicitor General, being appointed to the last on December 14th, 1761. In the next year he was knighted, and in December, 1763, he was promoted to the office of Attorney General, which he held till August, 1765. On February 19th, 1769, he was appointed Chief Justice in Eyre, of the Forests south of the Trent.

He sat in parliament for the following places : Appleby, Wigan, and Guilford. In 1769, he succeeded Sir John Cust as Speaker of the House of Commons, and having filled that office for thirteen years, was raised to the peerage on April 9th, 1782.

He married Grace, the eldest daughter of Sir William Chapple, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench ; and the present Lord is their grandson.

**3. JOHN THOMAS FREEMAN MITFORD,
BARON REDESDALE, of Redesdale, in
the County of Northumberland.**

THE father of his Lordship was **SIR JOHN MITFORD**, the first Lord Redesdale, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who was Solicitor General and Attorney General in the reign of King George III.

The family is one of the oldest in Northumberland, and was originally settled at Mitford, in that county. Sir John was the second son of John Mitford, Esq., of Newton House, and Exbury, in Hampshire, a Barrister at Law, and Philadelphia, daughter of Willey Reveley, Esq., of Newby Wisk in Yorkshire. He was born in London, August 18th, 1748, O.S., and pursued his father's profession of the Law at the Inner Temple. In 1793 he was appointed Solicitor General, and in 1799 Attorney General, holding the latter office till 1801, when he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons, in which he had represented Beer-alston, and afterwards East Looe. In the following year he was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and was raised to the peerage by the

above title, his patent bearing date February 15th, 1802. He retained that high station till April, 1807, when he was succeeded by Lord Manners. From that time till his death, which occurred on January 16th, 1830, he devoted himself to his duties in the House of Lords. His legal erudition and indefatigable industry are exhibited in the admirable "Reports of the Lord's Committees appointed to search for documents touching the dignity of a Peer of the Realm;"—"the deep research, profound learning, and important deductions, which every page of them exhibit, must," as Sir Harris Nicolas testifies, "render them beyond all comparison the most important work on the subject which has ever appeared." Students in equity have also to thank him for a most valuable "Treatise of Pleadings in Chancery by English Bill," a work which Lord Eldon has applauded as "a wonderful effort."

In 1809 he took the name and arms of Freeman, according to the will of Thomas Edwards Freeman, Esq., who had married his mother's sister, and whose grandfather, Richard Freeman, had died Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1710.

Lord Redesdale married Lady Frances Perceval, daughter of John, Earl of Egmont.

4. THOMAS WALLACE, BARON WALLACE, of Knaresdale, Northumberland.

HIS Lordship is the son of JAMES WALLACE, Esq. of Carleton Hall, Cumberland, who was an eminent lawyer in the last century, and was called to the Bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, in 1761. He was appointed Solicitor General in 1777, and Attorney General in 1779, and while in that office conducted the proceedings against Lord George Gordon for high treason. He resigned in 1781, but was again appointed May 6, 1783, and died on the 11th of the following November.

He married Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Thomas Simpson, of Carleton Hall, Esq., and their only son, having distinguished himself in political affairs, was raised to the Peerage by King George IV., with the above title, on February 2nd, 1828.

5. JOHN CAMPBELL, BARON CAMPBELL, of St. Andrew's, in the county of Fife.

SIR JOHN CAMPBELL is the second son of the Rev. Dr. George Campbell, Minister of Cupar, (of a very ancient Scotch family,) by Magdalene, only daughter of John Hallyburton, Esq. He was born on September 15, 1781, and received his education at St. Andrew's, where he took the degree of A.M. He then entered himself at Lincoln's Inn; was called to the Bar in 1806; and soon acquired considerable practice, distinguishing himself by his able reports. In 1827 he was made one of the King's Counsel; in November, 1832, was appointed Solicitor General; and in February, 1834, Attorney General, in which office he remained until he was elevated to the Peerage, with an interval from November, 1834, to April, 1835, during the short administration of Sir Robert Peel.

On June 22d, 1841, he was rewarded for his services by being created a Peer of the realm, his wife having been previously ennobled in January,

1836, with the title of Baroness of Stratheden, already noticed under that peerage. At the same time he was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in the room of Lord Plunkett, resigned ; but only kept the Irish Seal for a few months, retiring with the Whig ministry in September, 1841, to make way for Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden.

Lord Campbell, while a commoner, sat successively for Stafford, Dudley, and Edinburgh, from 1830, till he entered the House of Lords ; and he now takes the same active interest in the latter, especially in legal questions, which marked his parliamentary career in the House of Commons. Distinguished by his learning, his experience, and his abilities, some post may probably be soon found in which their application may be rendered serviceable to the country.

SUMMARY.

I. Peers who, or whose ancestors, have filled the Judicial Seat in England.--

Dukes	..	..	..	..	3
Marquesses	..	..	..	..	7
Earls	..	..	..	..	32
Viscount	..	..	..	..	1
Barons	..	..	..	..	35
					<hr/> 78

II. Legal Peers who, or whose ancestors, have not filled the Judicial Seat in England.

Barons	..	..	..	..	..	5
						<hr/>
Total Legal Peers	..	..	..	..	..	83
						<hr/>



CHRONOLOGICAL LIST
OF
Lord Chancellors,
KEEPERS OF THE GREAT SEAL & JUDGES,
WHO ARE REPRESENTED IN THE PRESENT
HOUSE OF LORDS.



CHRONOLOGICAL LIST.

The date prefixed is that of the year when the Judge was first appointed.

The reference to the Title is printed in italics.

Where a Judge has flourished in more than one reign, the reference to the Titles is only given under the first.

HENRY I.

- 1121 Ralph Basset—*Baroness Basset.*
1135 Richard Basset—*Baroness Basset.*

STEPHEN.

Ralph Basset.
Richard Basset.

HENRY II.

- 1167 William Basset—*Baroness Basset.*
1167 Thomas Basset—*Baroness Basset.*
1173 Adam de Gernemue—*Duke of Devonshire.*

RICHARD I.

- 1195 Osbert Fitz-hervey—*Marquis of Bristol.*

JOHN.

Osbert Fitzhervey.

- 1207 Ralph de Ardena—*Lord Alvanley.*

HENRY III.

- 1217 Alan Basset—*Baroness Basset.*
1218 Ralph Gernum—*Duke of Devonshire.*
1226 William Basset—*Baroness Basset.*
1249 Robert de Brus, or Briwes—*Marquis of Aylesbury—Lord Bruce.*
1258 Hugh le Despencer—*Baroness le Despencer.*
1259 Thomas de Wymondham—*Earl of Egremont.*
1260 Philip Basset—*Baroness Basset.*
1261 Thomas Basset—*Baroness Basset.*
1268 Roger de Clifford—*Baroness de Clifford—Lord Clifford of Chudleigh.*

EDWARD I.

Roger de Clifford.

- 1286 Sir Roger Brabazon—*Lord Chaworth (Earl of Meath).*
1293 Sir William Howard—*Duke of Norfolk—Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire—Earl of Carlisle—Earl of Effingham—Lord Howard de Walden.*

EDWARD II.

Sir Roger Brabazon.

Sir William Howard.

EDWARD III.

1331 William de Zouche—*Baroness Zouche*.

1337 William Basset—*Baroness Basset*.

1371 Sir John de Cavendish—*Duke of Devonshire—
Earl of Burlington*.

RICHARD II.

Sir John de Cavendish.

1389 Sir John Hill or Hull—*Lord Hill*.

HENRY IV.

Sir John Hill, or Hull.

1408 Sir Robert Hill, or Hull—*Lord Hill*.

HENRY V.

Sir Robert Hill or Hull.

HENRY VI.

Sir Robert Hill or Hull.

1442 Sir John Fortescue—*Earl Fortescue*.

1444 John Arderne—*Lord Alvanley*.

1448 Sir Peter Arderne—*Lord Alvanley*.

EDWARD IV.

Sir Peter Arderne.

1466 Sir Thomas Lyttelton—*Lord Lyttelton of
Frankley—Lord Hatherton*.

RICHARD III.

- 1484 Sir Roger Townshend—*Marquess Townshend*—
Viscount Sydney—*Lord Bayning*.

HENRY VII.

- Sir Roger Townshend.
1508 Sir Robert Brudenell—*Earl of Cardigan*.

HENRY VIII.

- Sir Robert Brudenell
John Roper, Esq., Attorney General—*Lord Teynham*.
1523 Sir Anthony Fitzherbert—*Lord St. Helens*.
1529 Sir Edward Montagu—*Duke of Manchester*—
Earl of Sandwich—*Lord Montagu of Boughton*.
1537 Sir Thomas Willoughby—*Lord Middleton*.
1543 Lewis Fortescue—*Earl Fortescue*.
1544 Sir Thomas Bromley—*Lord Montfort*.

EDWARD VI.

- Sir Edward Montagu.
Sir Thomas Bromley.
1567 Sir William Paulet, Lord St. John of Basing—
Marquess of Winchester—*Lord Bolton*.

QUEEN MARY.

- Sir Thomas Bromley.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

- 1579 Sir Francis Wyndham—*Earl of Egremont.*
 1579 Sir Thomas Bromley—*Lord Montfort.*
 1582 Sir Edmund Anderson—*Earl of Yarborough.*
 1591 Sir William Cecil, Lord Burleigh—*Marquess of Salisbury—Marquess of Exeter.*

JAMES I.

- Sir Edmund Anderson.
 1603 Sir Edward Bruce of Kinloss—*Marquess of Aylesbury—Lord Bruce.*
 1606 Sir Thomas Coventry—*Earl of Coventry.*
 1606 Sir Edward Coke—*Earl of Leicester.*
 1610 Sir Edward Bromley—*Lord Montfort.*
 1613 Sir Henry Hobart, Bart.—*Earl of Buckinghamshire.*
 1616 Sir Henry Montagu, Viscount Mandeville—*Duke of Manchester.*
 1625 Sir Randolph Crewe—*Lord Crewe.*

CHARLES I.

- Sir Edward Bromley.
 Sir Henry Hobart, Bart.
 Sir Randolph Crewe.
 1625 Thomas Lord Coventry—*Earl of Coventry.*
 1627 Sir Nicholas Hyde—*Earl of Clarendon.*
 1640 Sir Edward Lyttelton, Lord Lyttelton of Mounslow—*Lord Lyttelton of Frankley.*

- 1643 Edward Montagu, Earl of Manchester—*Duke of Manchester.*
 1648 William, Lord Grey de Werke—*Earl of Tankerville.*

CHARLES II.

- 1657 Sir Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon—*Earl of Clarendon.*
 1660 Sir Orlando Bridgeman—*Earl of Bradford.*
 1660 Sir Robert Hyde—*Earl of Clarendon*
 1660 Sir Harbottle Grimston—*Earl of Verulam.*
 1660 Sir Wadham Wyndham—*Earl of Egremont.*
 1670 Sir Hugh Wyndham—*Earl of Egremont.*
 1672 Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury—*Earl of Shaftesbury.*
 1673 Sir Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham—*Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham—Earl of Aylesford.*
 1673 Sir Francis North, Lord Guilford—*Earl of Guilford.*

JAMES II.

Sir Francis North, Lord Guilford.

WILLIAM III.

- 1693 Sir John Somers, Lord Somers—*Earl Somers.*
 1695 Sir Littleton Powys—*Lord Lilford.*

QUEEN ANNE.

Sir Littleton Powys.

- 1705 William, Lord Cowper—*Earl Cowper*.
 1709 Sir Thomas Parker, Earl of Macclesfield—
Earl of Macclesfield.
 1713 Sir Thomas Powys—*Lord Lalford*.

GEORGE I.

- Sir Littleton Powys.
 William, Earl Cowper.
 Sir Thomas Parker, Earl of Macclesfield.
 Sir Thomas Powys.
 1714 Sir John Pratt—*Marquess Camden*.
 1714 Sir Peter King, Lord King—*Earl of Lovelace*.
 1717 Sir John Fortescue Aland, Lord Fortescue—
Earl Fortescue.

GEORGE II.

- Sir Peter King, Lord King.
 Sir John Fortescue Aland, Lord Fortescue.
 1727 Spencer Cowper—*Earl Cowper*.
 1733 Sir Philip Yorke, Earl of Hardwicke—*Earl of
 Hardwicke*.
 1733 Charles Talbot, Lord Talbot—*Earl Talbot*.
 1736 William Fortescue—*Earl Fortescue*.
 1754 Hon. Henry Bathurst, Earl Bathurst—*Earl
 Bathurst*.
 1756 William Murray, Lord Mansfield—*Earl of
 Mansfield*.
 1756 Sir Dudley Ryder—*Earl of Harrowby*.

GEORGE III.

- Hon. Henry Bathurst, Earl Bathurst.
 William Murray, Earl of Mansfield.
- 1762 Sir Charles Pratt, Lord Camden—*Marquess Camden.*
- 1763 Sir Fletcher Norton, Attorney General—*Lord Grantley.*
- 1770 Hon. Charles Yorke—*Earl of Hardwicke.*
- 1771 Sir William de Grey, Lord Walsingham—*Lord Walsingham.*
- 1778 Sir Edward Thurlow, Lord Thurlow—*Lord Thurlow.*
- 1779 Thomas Wallace, Attorney General—*Lord Wallace.*
- 1780 Sir Alexander Wedderburn, Lord Loughborough—*Earl of Rosslyn.*
- 1784 Sir Lloyd Kenyon, Lord Kenyon—*Lord Kenyon.*
- 1788 Sir Richard Pepper Arden, Lord Alvanley—*Lord Alvanley.*
- 1799 Sir John Scott, Lord Eldon—*Earl of Eldon.*
- 1799 Sir John Mitford, Attorney General—*Lord Redesdale.*
- 1802 Sir Edward Law, Lord Ellenborough—*Lord Ellenborough.*
- 1805 Sir Thomas Manners Sutton, Lord Manners—*Lord Manners.*

- 1806 Thomas Erskine, Lord Erskine—*Lord Erskine.*
 1816 Sir Charles Abbott, Lord Tenterden—*Lord Tenterden.*
 1819 Sir William Draper Best—*Lord Wynford.*

GEORGE IV.

- Sir John Scott, Earl of Eldon.
 Sir Charles Abbott, Lord Tenterden.
 Sir William Draper Best, Lord Wynford.
 1824 Sir Robert Gifford, Lord Gifford—*Lord Gifford.*
 1826 Sir John Singleton Copley, Lord Lyndhurst—*Lord Lyndhurst.*

WILLIAM IV.

- Sir Charles Abbott, Lord Tenterden.
 Sir John Singleton Copley, Lord Lyndhurst.
 1830 Henry Brougham, Lord Brougham—*Lord Brougham and Vaux.*
 1832 Sir Thomas Denman, Lord Denman—*Lord Denman.*
 1834 Sir James Scarlett, Lord Abinger—*Lord Abinger—Baroness Stratheden.*
 1834 Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, Lord Cottenham—*Lord Cottenham.*
 1834 Sir John Campbell, Attorney General—*Lord Campbell—Baroness Stratheden.*
 1836 Henry Bickersteth, Lord Langdale—*Lord Langdale.*

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Sir John Singleton Copley, Lord Lyndhurst.

Sir Thomas Denman, Lord Denman.

Sir James Scarlett, Lord Abinger.

Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, Lord Cotten-
ham.

Henry Bickersteth, Lord Langdale.

1839 Hon. Thomas Erskine—*Lord Erskine.*

ALPHABETICAL LIST
OF THE
Lord Chancellors, Keepers of the Great Seal,
AND JUDGES,
NOTICED;
With references to the reigns in which they flourished.

ALPHABETICAL LIST.

Abbott, Sir Charles, Lord Tenterden. Geo. III., Geo. IV.,
Will. IV.

Abinger, Lord. See Sir James Scarlett.

Aland, Sir John Fortescue, Lord Fortescue. Geo. I.,
Geo. II.

Alvanley, Lord. See Sir Richard Pepper Arden.

Anderson, Sir Edmund. Eliz., Jac. I.

Arden, Sir Richard Pepper, Lord Alvanley. Geo. III.

Ardena, Ralph de. John.

Arderne, John. Hen. VI.

Arderne, Peter. Hen. VI., Edw. IV.

Basset, Ralph. Hen. I., Steph.

Basset, Richard. Hen. I., Steph.

Basset, William. Hen. II.

Basset, Thomas. Hen. II.

Basset, Alan. Hen. III.

Basset, William. Hen. III.

Basset, Philip. Hen. III.

- Basset, Thomas. Hen. III.
 Basset, William. Edw. III.
 Bathurst, Hon. Henry, Earl. Geo. II., Geo. III.
 Best, Sir William Draper, Lord Wynford. Geo. III.,
 Geo. IV.
 Bickersteth, Henry, Lord Langdale. Will. IV., Vict.
 Brabazon, Sir Roger. Edw. I., Edw. II.
 Bridgman, Sir. Orlando. Car. II.
 Briwes. See Brus.
 Bromley, Sir Thomas. Hen. VIII., Edw. VI., Mary.
 Bromley, Sir Thomas. Eliz.
 Bromley, Sir Edward. Jac. I., Car. I.
 Brougham, Henry, Lord. Will. IV.
 Bruce, Sir Edward, Lord Bruce of Kinloss. Jac. I.
 Brudenell, Sir Robert. Hen. VII., Hen. VIII.
 Brus, or Briwes, Robert de. Hen. III.
 Burleigh, Lord. See Sir William Cecil.

 Campbell, Sir John, Attorney General, Lord Campbell.
 Will. IV.
 Camden, Lord. See Sir Charles Pratt.
 Cavendish, John de. Edw. III., Ric. II.
 Cecil, Sir William, Lord Burleigh. Eliz.
 Clarendon, Earl of. See Sir Edward Hyde.
 Clifford, Roger de. Hen. III., Edw. I.
 Coke, Sir Edward. Jac. I.
 Cooper, Anthony Ashley, Earl of Shaftesbury. Car. II.
 Copley, Sir John Singleton, Lord Lyndhurst. Geo. IV.,
 Will. IV., Vict.

- Cottenham, Lord. See Sir Charles Christopher Pepys.
Coventry, Sir Thomas. Jac. I.
Coventry, Sir Thomas, Lord. Car. I.
Cowper, William, Earl. Anne, Geo. I.
Cowper, Spencer. Geo. II.
Crewe, Sir Randolph. Jac. I., Car. I.
- De Grey, Sir William, Lord Walsingham. Geo. III.
Denman, Sir Thomas, Lord. Will. IV., Vict.
Despencer, Hugh le. Hen. III.
- Eldon, Earl of. See Sir John Scott.
Ellenborough, Lord. See Sir Edward Law.
Erskine, Hon. Thomas, Lord. Geo. III.
Erskine, Hon. Thomas. Vict.
- Finch, Sir Heneage, Bart., Earl of Nottingham. Car. II.
Fitz-hervey, Osbert. Ric. I., John.
Fitz-herbert, Sir Anthony. Hen. VIII.
Fortescue, Sir John. Hen. VI.
Fortescue, Lewis. Henry VIII.
Fortescue, Lord. See Sir John Fortescue Aland.
Fortescue, William. Geo. II.
- Gernemue, Adam de. Hen. II.
Gernum, Ralph. Hen. III.
Gifford, Sir Robert, Lord. Geo. IV.
Grantley, Lord. See Sir Fletcher Norton.
Grey de Werke, William, Lord. Car. I.
Grimston, Sir Harbottle, Bart. Car. II.
Guilford, Lord. See Sir Francis North.

- Hardwicke, Earl of. See Sir Philip Yorke.
 Hill or Hull, Sir John. Ric. II. Hen. IV.
 Hill or Hull, Sir Robert. Hen. IV. Hen. V. Hen. VI.
 Hobart, Sir Henry, Bart. Jac. I. Car. I.
 Howard, Sir William. Edw. I, Edw. II.
 Hyde, Sir Edward, Earl of Clarendon. Car. II.
 Hyde, Sir Nicholas. Car. I.
 Hyde, Sir Robert. Car. II.
- Kenyon, Sir Lloyd, Bart., Lord. Geo. III.
 King, Sir Peter, Lord. Geo. I, Geo. II.
 Kinloss, Lord. See Sir Edward Bruce.
 Langdale, Lord. See Sir Henry Bickersteth.
 Law, Sir Edward, Lord Ellenborough. Geo. III.
 Loughborough, Lord. See Sir Alexander Wedderburn.
 Lyndhurst, Lord. See Sir John Singleton Copley.
 Lyttleton, Sir Thomas. Edw. IV.
 Lyttleton, Sir Edward, Lord. Car. I.
- Macclesfield, Earl of, See Sir Thomas Parker.
 Manchester, Earl of. See Edward Montagu.
 Mandeville, Viscount. See Sir Henry Montagu.
 Manners, Lord. See Sir Thomas Manners Sutton.
 Mansfield, Earl of. See William Murray.
 Mitford, Sir John, Attorney General, Lord Redesdale.
 Geo. III.
- Montague, Sir Edward. Hon. VIII., Edw. VI.
 Montagu, Sir Henry, Viscount Mandeville. Jac. I.
 Montagu, Edward, Earl of Manchester. Car. I.
 Murray, William, Earl of Mansfield. Geo. II., Geo. III.

- North, Sir Francis, Lord Guilford. Car. II., Jac II.
Norton, Sir Fletcher, Attorney General, Lord Grantley.
Geo. III.
Nottingham, Earl of. See Sir Heneage Finch.
- Parker, Sir Thomas, Earl of Macclesfield. Anne, Geo. I.
Paulet, Sir William, Lord St. John of Basing. Edw. VI.
Pepys, Sir Charles Chirstopher, Lord Cottenham.
Will. IV., Vict.
Powys, Sir Littleton. Will. III., Anne. Geo. I.
Powys, Sir Thomas. Anne, Geo. I.
Pratt, Sir John. Geo. I.
Pratt, Sir Charles, Lord Camden. Geo. III.
- Redesdale, Lord. See Sir John Mitford.
Roper, John, Attorney General. Henry VIII.
Ryder, Sir Dudley. Geo. II.
- St. John of Basing, Lord. See Sir William Paulet,
Scarlett, Sir James, Lord Abinger. Will. IV., Vict.
Scott, Sir John, Earl of Eldon. Geo III., Geo. IV.
Shaftesbury, Earl of. See Anthony Ashley Cooper.
Somers, Sir John, Lord. Will. III.
Sutton, Sir Thomas Manners, Lord Manners. Geo. III.
- Talbot, Charles, Lord. Geo. II.
Tenterden, Lord. See Sir Charles Abbott.
Teynham, Lord. See John Roper.
Thurlow, Sir Edward, Lord. Geo. III.
Towushend, Sir Roger. Ric. III., Hen. VII.

Wallace, Thomas, Attorney General, Lord Wallace.
Geo. III.

Walsingham, Lord. See Sir William De Grey.

Wedderburn, Sir Alexander, Lord Loughborough.
Geo, III.

Willoughby, Sir Thomas. Hen. VIII.

Wymondham, Thomas de. Hen. III.

Wyndham, Sir Francis. Eliz.

Wyndham, Sir Hugh. Car. II.

Wyndham, Sir Wadham. Car. II.

Wynford, Lord. See Sir William Draper Best.

Yorke, Sir Philip, Lord Hardwicke. Geo. II.

Yorke, Hon. Charles. Geo. III.

Zouche de Haringworth, William de. Edw. III.

INDEX.

			Page.
Abinger, Lord .. ..	..	..	185
Alvanley, Lord .. ..	..	..	157
Aylesbury, Marquess of .. ..	..	..	27
Aylesford, Earl of .. ..	..	..	51
 Basset, Baroness .. ..	..	..	135
Bathurst, Earl .. ..	..	..	68
Bayning Lord .. ..	..	..	148
Berkshire, see Suffolk			
Bolton, Lord .. ..	..	..	149
Bradford, Earl of .. ..	..	..	95
Bristol, Marquess of .. ..	..	..	31
Brougham and Vaux, Lord .. ..	..	..	180
Bruce, Lord, (Earl Bruce) .. ..	..	..	193
Buckinghamshire, Earl of .. ..	..	..	58
Burlington, Earl of .. ..	..	..	104
 Camden, Marquess .. ..	..	..	24
Campbell, Lord .. ..	..	..	201
Cardigan, Earl of .. ..	..	..	38

			Page
Carlisle, Earl of	..	..	40
Chaworth, Lord, (Earl of Meath)		..	182
Clarendon, Earl of	..	..	70
Clifford of Chudleigh, Lord	..	..	126
Cottenham, Lord	..	..	188
Coventry, Earl of	..	..	46
Cowper Earl	..	..	52
Crewe, Lord	..	..	167
De Clifford, Baroness	..	..	121
Denman, Lord	..	..	184
Devonshire, Duke of	..	..	4
Effingham, Earl of	..	..	105
Egremont, Earl of	..	..	60
Eldon, Earl of	..	..	97
Ellenborough, Lord	..	..	162
Erskine, Lord	..	..	164
Exeter, Marquess of	..	..	23
Fortescue, Earl	..	..	81
Gifford, Lord	..	..	172
Grantley, Lord	..	..	196
Guilford, Earl of	..	..	64
Hardwicke, Earl of	..	..	66

INDEX.

227

			Page.
Harrowby, Earl of .. ..	..	..	89
Hatherton, Lord .. ..	..	..	187
Hill, Lord .. ..	..	..	171
Howard de Walden, Lord .. ..	..	..	125
Kenyon, Lord .. ..	..	..	137
Langdale, Lord .. ..	..	..	191
Le Despenser, Baroness .. ..	..	..	119
Leicester, Earl of .. ..	..	..	109
Lilford, Lord .. ..	..	..	156
Lovelace, Earl of .. ..	..	..	114
Lyndhurst, Lord .. ..	..	..	175
Lyttleton of Frankley, Lord .. ..	..	..	142
Macclesfield, Earl of .. ..	..	..	55
Manchester, Duke of .. ..	..	..	7
Manners, Lord .. ..	..	..	169
Mansfield, Countess of } ———, Earl of }	..	..	77
Middleton, Lord .. ..	..	..	127
Montagu, Lord .. ..	..	..	135
Montfort, Lord .. ..	..	..	129
Norfolk, Duke of .. ..	..	..	1
Nottingham. See Winchelsea			
Redesdale, Lord .. ..	..	..	198
Rosslyn, Earl of .. ..	..	..	87

	Page.
St. Helen's, Lord	160
Salisbury, Marquess of	20
Sandwich, Earl of	37
Shaftesbury, Earl of	41
Somers, Earl	100
Stratheden, Baroness	190
Suffolk and Berkshire, Earl of	33
Sydney, Viscount	117
Talbot, Earl	79
Tankerville, Earl of	49
Tenterden, Lord	177
Teynham, Lord	195
ThurLOW, Lord	139
Townshend, Marquess	18
Verulam, Earl of	91
Wallace, Lord	200
Walsingham, Lord	134
Winchelsea and Nottingham, Earl of	34
Winchester, Marquess of	15
Wynford, Lord	180
Yarborough, Earl of	106
Zouche of Haringworth, Baroness	121





1

